Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,622—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1899.

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th May.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4069	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4069	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5937	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
RACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA · Old Court House Street

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 27th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

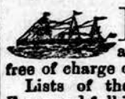
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,233	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Sohmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months. Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD ;

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of THIS COMPANY will be CLOSED on the 24th instant, the QUEEN EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine		28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM		22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate flavour and bouquet		53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	Per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate Flavour	Per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	31 0	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	.....	17 4	.....

CLARETS! BURGUNDIES!

NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

	Per Bottle. Rs. a.
FINEST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL	1 8
SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL	1 8
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	1 0
BLOOD MIXTURE	1 8
SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT	7-8 4-0 and 2 4
DIGESTIVE TABLETS	1 0
PAPARIDINE (for indigestion)	2 0
TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA	1-8 and 1 0
KEMP'S SEIDLITZ POWDER (in 1 Bottle)	1 8
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT	1 4
AROMATIC CASTOR OIL	1 4
KEMP'S CHLORODYNE	4-0 2-0 1-0 and 0 12
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD (Parrish's)	1-12 and 1 0
KEMP'S SYRUP of the PHOSPHATES (Dr. Easton's)	2-8 and 1 8

THESE REMEDIES are prepared with the greatest care and are GUARANTEED of FINEST QUALITY—in EVERY RESPECT.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS.

PHILLIPS'
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,
(as supplied to the Bombay Municipality, Commissariat, etc., etc.,
Made at their Steam Mills, Byculla,
15 per cent. GUARANTEED. 15 per cent.
IS THE
Most cleanly and Efficacious Disinfectant.
Per Tin, As. 8; per 28 lb. Box, Rs. 3.

PHENYLE,

even of ordinary temperatures, gives off vapours which are fatal to Disease Germs and Microbes of all kinds.

Per Bottle, As. 6, As. 12, & Re. 1-12.
Per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4-8; per 5-gallon Drum, Rs. 21-4.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Chairs, Tables, Centre of latest Designs, made and ready. Catalogue Rs. 2.

RECEIVED Organettes "Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 20. Extra Tune, Rs. 15 per dozen.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE LIBRARY.

A collection of standard works of The Open Court Press, on good paper, from large type.

The Religion of science Library, by its extraordinarily reasonable price, will bring a large number of important books within the reach of all readers. The following have already appeared in the series.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1.	The Religion of Science. By Paul Carus	1	2
2.	Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought. By F. Max Muller	1	2
3.	Three Lectures on the Science of Language. By F. Max Muller	1	2
4.	The Diseases of Personality. By Th. Ribot	1	2
5.	The Psychology of Attention. By Th. Ribot	1	2
6.	The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms. By Alfred Binet	1	2
7.	The Nature of the State. By Paul Carus	0	10
8.	On Double Consciousness. By Alfred Binet	0	10
9.	Fundamental Problems. Paul Carus.	1	14
10.	The Diseases of the Will. By Th. Ribot	1	2
11.	The Origin of Language, and The Logos Theory. By Ludwig Noire	0	10
12.	The Free Trade Struggle in England. By Gen. M. M. Trumbull	1	2
13.	Wheelbarrow on the Labor Question.	1	8
14.	The Gospel of Buddha. By Paul Carus	1	8
15.	Primer of Philosophy. By Paul Carus.	1	2
16.	On Memory, and The Specific Energies of the Nervous System. By Prof. Ewald Hering	0	10
17.	The Redemption of the Brahman. By R. Garbe	1	2
18.	An Examination of Weismannism. By G. J. Romanes	1	8
19.	On Germinal Selection. By August Weismann	1	2
20.	Lovers Three Thousand Years Ago. By T. A. Goodwin	0	10
21.	Popular Scientific Lectures. By Ernst Mach	1	14
22.	Ancient India. Its Language and Religions. By Prof. H. Oldenberg.	1	2
23.	The Prophets of Israel. By Prof. C. H. Cornill	1	2
24.	Homilies of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus	1	8
25.	Thoughts on Religion. By G. J. Romanes	1	14
26.	The Philosophy of Ancient India, By R. Garbe	1	2
27.	Martin Luther. By Gustav Freytag.	1	2
28.	English Secularism. By George Jacob Holyoake	1	2
29.	On Orthogenesis. By Th. Eimer	1	2
30.	Chinese Philosophy. By Paul Carus.	1	2
31.	The Lost Manuscript. By Gustav Freytag	3	4

NOTICE.

S. S. "REMUS" DUE 23RD MAY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c., and all CLAIMS must be certified to by him and sent in before the steamer sails, or they will not be paid.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, s. s. "Remus."

44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARRANGEMENTS have been made between Mr. THOMAS MASON of 11 Leadenhall Street, London, and Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., of Calcutta, by which the connection which has existed between them since Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co. started business in 1882 CEASED after the 30th April, 1899.

This alteration does not affect Mr. Mason's other business connections in India, and he is prepared to consider any fresh business proposals that may be laid before him.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1899, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૦,
i.e. DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th May to 8th June, 1899 (both days inclusive.)

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

A FIRM in Karachi is desirous of representing a Bombay Cotton Mill for the SALE of its production both Yarn and Piece goods. Apply "666," care of this Paper.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

FOR SALE.—Pasteur Chamberland FILTER, large size, of galvanised iron, 10 candles, output, 12 gallons per day, suitable for Mess or Club purposes. Cost Rs. 175. Scarcely been used. Price Rs. 120. Apply to Messrs. COOPER, ALLEN and Co., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Season Teakwood SHOW CASES Price Rs. 80 for the pair. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDEN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Sccy. to Rajah Veneegopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, 8x Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P." care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M." care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rosso and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft pleasing effects, Bromide Opals, artistically finished in water color, Mono-Chrome or oils—Enlargements successfully produced from old or faded Photographs by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay, for prices, etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Tent No. 21, opposite the Bandstand, on THURSday, the 25th May, 1899, at 2 p.m., the household furniture of Mr. H. J. Miles, consisting of dining table, sofas, chairs, carpets wall-brackets, drawing stands, shelfs, China trank, wall-plates, Hink's argand and hanging lamps, glass and crockeryware, cutlery screens, cot with bedding, marble topped toilet tables with fitting, teak clothes press, coopper utensils, Turkish bath, commodes, meatsafe, cottage piano by Messrs. Soundy and Co., cabinets with mirrors, table ornaments, Devonport halstand pictures, sewing machine, gownstand, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GREATER BRITAINS"
will drink the
QUEEN'S HEALTH
IN
"P & O"
GREATER BRITAINS WHO FAVOUR A LIGHT BEER WILL DO SO IN THE
UNION "JACK" BRAND
Pilsener as the trade follows the Flag!
GREATER BRITAINS
From LORD CURZON down who drink it in Champagne will select
"DRY MONOPOLE"

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HAKODATE.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Deposits for 12 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realises Interest and Dividends when due, &c.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	12,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20), and Saddle (Rs. 10), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, for rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TWO CASES HEALDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

2 cases healds made from Egyptian yarn and varnished four times.

1 case containing Nos. 36s and 40s, lengths from 28 to 62 inches, 53 doz sets.

1 case containing Nos. 46s and 44s, length from 29 to 60 inches, 56 1-2 doz. sets.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

1 ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good order.

1 mahogany square piano by Maud.

1 revolver in case and 1 air gun.

1 English harmonium by Kessril, little used.

13 Silver and 6 metal new watches.

1 S. E. B. L. rifle by Adam and Co.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Moosabhoy Adamjee and Sons, ex-s. s. Vindobona—173-230, 7319-20, 2 cases prose copy books.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand gent's and lady's bicycles.

1 Granville tricycle, in good order.

1 handsome brand new victoria, with spring cushion.

1 Persian mare, going in harness.

1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.

1 double seated brougham.

1 light handsome landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 2½ p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mrs. OATES.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25 Tenn's Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, 1 grand piano by Ronisch, 1 sewing machine on stand, 1 ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps etc., the property of F. W. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts & Co. with set of ivory billiard balls, champion cues, etc., very little used, French-polished office shigram, handsome light victoria, sets of single harnesses, table ornaments, lamps, Persian carpets, Singer's pneumatic goat's bicycle in good order, a collection of rooms, etc., in tubs, etc., the property of OSBORNE MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow street Fort above Mr. Cursetjee Cowasji Watchmaker, the valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, glass and crockeryware, cottage piano, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late I. KREINER, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at The Islam Mills, Sopari Bang Road, Parel, the following machines which are at present in good working order at the above-mentioned Mills:—

One horizontal engine of the following dimensions:—

Dia. of H. P. Cylinder, 18 in.	L. P.	31-1-2 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6 in.	„	„
Revolutions per minute, 38		
Nominal horse power, 42		
Ind. horse power, 275		
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.		

Another horizontal engine of the following dimensions:—

Dia. of H. P. Cylinder, 14 in.	L. P.	28 in.
Stroke, 1ft. 6in.		
Revolutions per minute,

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, for "QUEENS BIRTHDAY."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPRRATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SOCIETY hopes to MOVE BACK into their OWN PREMISES on the ESPLANADE (next door to Watsons Hotel) about the 29th May, the EXACT DATE being hereafter notified.

This opportunity will then be taken to hold a SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, REMNANTS and any DAMAGED GOODS that the move may bring to light or cause. The sale will last for the first week after the reopening of the Society's premises and will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, whether Members of the Society or not.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RY. CO.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 12 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY 31st May 1899 for the supply of

500 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st June next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel 18th May 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price (Rs 5) refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranighat, Bengal.

J. RATILAL & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,

Tobacconists,

BOMBAY.

BRANCH:

150, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE:

406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 9-21m., 8-52s. Low water, 2-40m. 3-4s. Banks closed: Whit Monday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ballaarat and Naderi entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Kirkhill on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Arabia, Crewe Hall and Egypt entered the dock on Friday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a game of hockey, this evening, at 5 o'clock, on the Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Silesia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Thursday and Friday next.

ACCIDENT IN A STEAMER.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, an inquiry was held into the circumstances touching the death of Ramaswamy Mutaya, aged seventy years. The deceased was working as a labourer on board the steamer Abergildie, lying in the Victoria Dock. On the 6th instant, he was told by the second officer of the ship to put an iron beam on No. 4 hatch. As he was unleashing the beam, it fell on his legs, causing contused wounds, from the effects of which he subsequently died in the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Mr. Albert Ozario de Castro, LL.B. (Coimbra), the District Judge of Damaun, has been tranferred to the Court at Ilhas (Nova Goa, Panjim). In Goa there are six Courts, *viz*, at Panjim, Bardez, Salsette, Bicholi, Sanguan and Marmugoa, exercising original civil and criminal jurisdiction in their respective districts, the High Court consisting of five judges sitting together at Panjim hearing appeals against the decisions of the aforesaid Courts and the District Court of Damaun. The people of Damaun are sorry to lose a judge who during the last three years he presided over the District Court displayed remarkable straightforwardness, serenity, zeal and erudition in the discharge of his onerous duties.

A DROWNING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, on view of the body of Dossun Valji, aged forty years, at Morland Road, near the Byculla Club. On Friday, the deceased and his brother were driving their cart on the Clerk Road, and on their coming near the old Dhobie Ghat Tank, off Morland Road, the deceased got down, and told his brother to drive on, saying he would follow him shortly. As Dossun did not come back, his brother went in search of him, but failing to get any clue of him, he reported the matter to the police. The body of the deceased was subsequently found in the tank, where the deceased had gone to wash his hands. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF A RETIRED POSTAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Yesterday, writes a correspondent, Rao Saheb Chandulal Mathuradas, the retired Postal Superintendent, died from the effects of carbuncle. Some three days back exhaustion set in rather rapidly, and he quietly expired with calmlike tranquillity. His was a chequered career. An entirely self-made man, he began to serve Government at the young age of nineteen on a pay of Rs. 19 per mensem. Working with his whole heart he never failed to secure the good will of his many European superiors. Every officer, from the Deputy Educational Inspector right up to the Director-General of the Post Office, had always a good word to say for him. He may fairly be said to have organised the Postal Department in Kathiawar. By showing exceptional administrative and detective abilities he made things easy both for the Government and the States. He retired at 55 in spite of the exhortation of his superiors to the contrary. In 1895 Government rewarded his meritorious services with a title of Rao Saheb. Last year he volunteered to serve the public by taking up the charge of a (plague) health camp. He was on plague duty to the last. As a director of the Jafarali Mill he earned the confidence of the shareholders and his colleagues. He leaves a large family and a host of friends and admirers to mourn his death.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO CAPTAIN W. A. CUPPAGE.

CAPTAIN CUPPAGE, District Plague Officer, having been transferred from the D to the C ward, a farewell entertainment was given to him on behalf of the Girgaum Cemetery Committee of Plague Volunteers, on the 17th instant, at the residence of their chairman, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, retired Registrar of Bombay. Amongst those present were Drs. H. N. Seerval, Shroff Kama, and Contractor, and Messrs. Padhye, Jog, and Palande. In opening the proceedings, the Khan Bahadur said that they had heard with extreme regret about the transfer of Captain Cuppage, with the zealous and devoted performance of whose arduous duties he and his colleagues had been very highly impressed. Girgaum had been very sorely affected this year; and if it had been made happy once more, no small credit for the welcome change was due to the unsparing manner in which, as observed by the speaker and his colleagues, Captain Cuppage had worked and the tact and persuasiveness he had displayed. All felt that the interests of the D ward were safe in his hands. It had been their good fortune to have been blessed with District officers of the type of Mr. A. Wood, C.S., and Captains R. Lock and C. Wood, who had, on the one hand, done their in some respects unpleasant duties in a thorough manner, and on the other hand enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people. It was always an honour and a pleasure for them (volunteers) to work under such able and genial officers. Their only regret was they did not remain with them long. Girgaum was particularly unfortunate last year in having to bear with too many changes in its district officers; but they had hoped to have the pleasure of being long associated with Captain Cuppage, than whom there could not be a better officer. The Khan Bahadur hoped that at least Captain Stewart, their new D. P. O., would remain long with them and enhance the great reputation which he had already won.

Mr. Padhye, the secretary, said that he and the other members of the committee fully echoed the sentiments expressed by the Khan Bahadur. They were all very sorry to part company with Captain Cuppage, not only because he was an excellent officer, but also because they knew that their cooperation had been fully appreciated by him. Mr. Padhye took the opportunity of pointing out, as secretary, the cheerfulness with which from epidemic to epidemic the members of his committee, especially Messrs. Jog, Palande and Gharath and Dr. Seerwai, had without remission performed their self-imposed duties as plague volunteers. Their special thanks were due to their untiring chairman, Khan Bahadur Byramji. A complete harmony prevailed amongst themselves, and secondly between them and the permanent staff of the district, and special thanks were due for this to Drs. K. B. Shroff, Contractor and Kama, with the first-mentioned able officer out of whom they had the pleasure of being associated from the very commencement of their work.

Captain Cuppage said that he appreciated the kind feeling which had prompted the day's entertainment. If the members were sorry that he was going, he was equally so. During the comparatively short time he had been the D. P. O. of Girgaum, he had made many friendships, which he hoped to retain long. He had done his best, and was thankful to find his labours appreciated. Girgaum had, no doubt, reason to be sorry for a too frequent change of D. P. O.'s, but there was good reason for it. The Captain was glad that he was leaving the ward practically free of plague, and felt sure that its interests were safe in the hands of his successor Captain Stewart. He thanked the Khan Bahadur for the flattering terms in which he had spoken of him and the members of the committee for the resolution they had adopted in appreciation of his services. It was a great encouragement to District officers to know that the volunteers so thoroughly appreciated their work. It helped and urged them on.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment room, which was sumptuously provided, and dispersed after the distribution of bouquets and garlands.

THERE is a necessity for placing some check on the excessive flow of ink which goes on in some of the Secretariat offices. A sufficiently amusing story is told by a military officer. The officer in question, for urgent military reasons, required to address a certain political officer, but did not know who he was, or where he lived. He therefore sent an urgent telegram to the Secretariat concerned, asking the simple questions: "Who is the Political Officer for the ——States, and what is his address?" On the fifth day, and then only after an urgent reminder had been sent, the official in question wired back: "I am." Now, a Secretariat officer who is apparently five days behind hand, in even recognising officially who he himself, is must indeed either be a very much overworked individual, or else we must asume that the five days were taken up by all the clerks and junior secretaries in writing smart notes, each to the confusion of the official below, the ultimate result being a foregone conclusion, and one which could be conveniently summed up in two words.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

AFTER the ten days of its traditional fervour and excitement, its tom-toms and pantomimic displays, its public prayer-meetings and chanting of "marssias" or funeral hymns, the Mohurrum Festival, which commenced on the first day of the new moon, terminated last evening to the infinite relief of members of the police force, who had a trying time of it to maintain peace and quiet among the lowest class of turbulent citizens. The *tazzias* or taboots were peacefully dipped into the sea beyond the Carnac Bunder railway bridge, and the mourners dispersed to their respective houses to rest from the self imposed fatigues of a festival associated with the deaths of the two brother martyrs, Hassan and Hussain. The arrangements made by the police authorities for the maintenance of public peace and order were admirable; and Mr. Kennedy, the new Police Commissioner, may be congratulated on the successful and satisfactory execution of those arrangements during his first year of office. The Mohurrum is the chief Mahomedan festival which attracts public notice; and its novel features are not without interest to the Western mind. Catching a first glimpse of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum, the pious Islamite strikes a crowbar into a selected spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a taboot at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleum rises in daily increasing proportions to the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "marassias" or hymns of sorrow, &c. These curious things of bamboo, paper, and tinsel, generally follow the outlines of Mahomedan religious edifices, and are intended to represent the tombs of Hassan and Hussain. The religious fervour of the festival, commencing on the seventh day, culminates on the night of the ninth and on the tenth or the last day. On the night of the ninth day, known as "Kattalki-ratt," i.e., the night of slaughter, the whirl of excitement, beginning from the early evening, continues all through the night; and after a temporary lull, bursts forth again the following forenoon reaching its climax until the taboots are immersed in the sea. The occurrances of the tenth day are too often seen in the public streets to require a detailed description of them. At noon the taboots are marshalled out under the directions of the police towards the Bhendy Bazar Road, and are slowly moved onward into the Pydhoni Road. The route of the procession then runs through Mumbadevi, Kalbadevi and along the Esplanade Cross Road by the side of the Money School on to the Arthur Crawford Markets and straight on to the Carnac Bunder railway bridge, and thence to the sea close by.

On the night of the ninth day, the excitement among the Shias, especially the Moguls and Seedees, is at its height. Large numbers of them meet at the "Imambarras," *i.e.*, the caste assembly-rooms, to hear the mullahs recite in verse the tale of the violent deaths of Hussain and Husain. Yesterday morning a large number of mourners assembled in Hussanabad, in Mount Road, to witness a sort of dramatic representation of the circumstances under which Hussain met his death. The historical argument of the "passion play" may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—The early differences, which separated Islam into the great sects of Shiahs and Soonies had their origin in a family feud rather than a dispute about religious dogmas, Moawiyah, the first of the Ommeiad Caliphs of Damascus, is said to have been of the same stock as Mahomed, but belonged to that branch of the family, which persecuted the prophet for several years till it accepted the faith of Islam. But under a hypocritical profession of faith, it is said to have concealed a bitter antagonism for the family of Mahomed, which was shown in the frequent wars with Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, whom Moawiyah finally vanquished, the latter's son Yezid receiving part of the heritage. Hoosein's attempt to wrest the Khaliffate from Yazid met with failure, his troops deserting him till, with only thirty-two horse and forty foot, he found himself surrounded by the enemy on the plains of Kerbella. The enemy attacked the small band, who were killed to a man, the last of the servivors being Hoosein, who died after he received three and thirty strokes with lances and swords. His head was then carried to the Syrian general. The play opens with the appearance of a party of soldiers under a Syrian officer, who calls on Hoosain to surrender. Hoosein refuses, in verse, in a most impressive manner. As he proceeds with his recitation, the audience is quite hushed. On his declaring his determination to fight, his sister Fatima rushes across the short space which separates them, and scattering dust over her head, entreats him to stay, prophesying his death. When Hoosein, repeatedly embracing his sister, reiterates his determination to fight, the vast assembly of mourners eagerly watch for a change of purpose, or some signs of yielding on his part till, as last, on his bidding Fatima a parting farewell, the general excitement finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears. On Fatima finding her entreaties of no avail, she hands Hoosein a white garment, said to be emblematic of his coming fate; and as he dons it, the wailing bursts forth with fresh vigour. The most affecting scene follows as his favourite daughter throws herself to the ground in front of his horse with a view to prevent his departure. Hoosein alights from his horse, and clasping the child in his arms, bewails his fate. The grief of the assembly reaches its climax at this point. Hoosein, recovering his self-possession, gathers his family around him, and throws a cloth over them. The little girl, however, breaks away once more, and in order to elude her, Hoosein blindfolds her. He then remounts his horse, but his progress is once more arrested, and this time by the son of the king of the genii, whose face is covered with a shawl, and who is supposed to have been deputed by the prophet to warn him of the issue of the battle. Hossein, after chanting a reply, draws his sabre, and rides out of the arenna. Shortly after a procession enters, headed by men carrying banners, and consisting of Hoosein's children, on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating, their bare chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosein, Koosh tei shood," *i.e.*, alas! Hoosein is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners, who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosein, and who walk the courtyard round and round, the excitement of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy, their lamentations being audible at considerable distances around Hooseinabad.

THE PROCESSION.

Yesterday afternoon, the taboots in the different parts of the city were marshalled out under the directions of the police towards the Pydhownie police station. Thence they moved onward to Moombadevi, along the Kalbadevi Road, past the Money School, where they diverged into the Carnac Road, and proceeded on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and further on over the bridge down to the sea-side, where they were immersed in the water, valuable portions of them being carried back to their homes by some of the devotees for use during the next year's festival. Immense interest was taken by the people, who thronged the roads along which the processions passed, the windows of houses along the route, and in some cases, even the roofs being filled with spectators. The police arrangements were most satisfactorily carried out. Mr. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, were on horse back, directing and maintaining order along the route.

A LARGE meeting of the Anjuman-i-Maniul Islam (Chirah-i-Mahomooed) was held at New Nagpada, on Friday night, to celebrate the Mohorrum Sharif. The Hoozra Street and the Hall of the Anjuman was grandly illuminated for the occasion with all kinds of butties. There were over 1000 persons present to witness the reading of Majolis, of Hazrat Imam Hoossein. Mr. Mia Goolam Rassool, the Manager of the Anjuman, kindly made all the necessary arrangement and received guests.

Mr. Syed Ebrahim, the leader of Hoozra Street, began by reading the Majalies of Hazrat Imam Hoossein, being followed by Moulvi Nizzaim Sahib, a well known poet of upper India, who read many Marsiah a poetical composition embracing the whole of the subject of the war between Hazzat Imam Hoossien and Yezid. He recited from the Marsiah Khain Book in a melodious voice. Moulvi Sahib, who read the Marsiah, made a thorough impression on the audience.

Votes of thanks were passed to Maulvi Sahib and Mr. Mia Goolam Rassool for the kind interest took in the celebrations. The proceedings terminated at midnight.

THE services of Lieutenant Rich, R. E., will soon be placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for survey work. He is at present employed on the Burma Railway.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IN the course of the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Buckley made the interesting calculation that of the 22 crores and 37 lakhs which it is proposed to spend in railways in India during the next three years, 6 crores and 65 lakhs would be expended on Bengal lines, so that the Lower Provinces have certainly no reason to complain. The printer, however, has apparently got his cyphers wrong when he represents Mr. Buckley as saying that 33,800 miles of railway will be constructed in three years, of which 12,000 miles will be in Bengal. The total Railway mileage in India is about 22,000 miles, to which something under 4,000 miles may be expected to be added within the next three years. Mr. Buckley also made the important statement that the construction of feeder roads in Bengal is to be taken up with vigour, 2½ lakhs being alloited for 1899-1900, of which 3-4 lakh goes to the Duars. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce will echo Mr. Buckley's expression of "sincere trust" that this forward programme will be continued whenever roads are required in connection with railways.

One point emerged very clearly in the course of the Bengal debate, to wit, is that an increase in the salaries of the ministerial servants of Government is required, and that the sooner it is granted the better. The question was gone into exhaustively three years ago by the Salaries Commission, and Mr. Risley, then Financial Secretary in the Government of Bengal, admitted that as the cost of living for the native had certainly risen 13 to 16 per cent., an increase of salary to the extent of 12-2 per cent., or 2 annas in the rupee, was a fair and reasonable request. A sum of three lakhs was actually earmarked in the Provincial Budget for this purpose. At the revision of the Provincial Contract, however, the Government of India refused to make any provision for such a charge, and the item was struck out. Since then nothing has been done; but it is to be hoped that Lord Curzon's attention will be directed to this matter, and that steps will be taken to remedy what is neither fair to the ministerial servants of the Government nor conducive to the efficient working of the administrative machine. Mr. Baker put the case in a nutshell: "If, as is admitted to be the case, the standard of living has risen among the class from which our clerks are drawn, it will be necessary to raise their salaries so that they shall be able to continue to live according to the standard to which they are accustomed. If we fail to do so, we shall either have to draw our clerks from an inferior social class, or they will be driven to supplement their salaries by dishonest means."

REGIMENTAL BANDS AND HILL STATIONS.

EVIDENTLY some of the Regimental bands, says a contemporary, in the Bengal Presidency have been giving to mankind in the hill stations what was meant for their regiments. This we take to be the origin of some instructions on the subject which Sir George Luck has just issued from Bengal Army Head-Quarters. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces observes that the summer months are "just the period when the services of the band are most useful to, and appreciated by, all ranks of their regiments," and yet "the bands of some regiments are sent to the hills year after year." This is not a practice which Sir George Luck can approve. He thinks that when a regiment first arrives in the country it is often desirable to send the band, which has then probably a number of young lads in it, for the first summer to a hill station; but this he does not wish done more frequently than, at oftenest, once in three years. Such a rule will, perhaps, not be altogether to the liking of the bands, or even of the hill stations for in popular hill resorts it is a great thing year after year to get a band which is already in repute with the visitors: but after all the band exists primarily for the regiment, and not the regiment and the band for the hill station, and Sir George Luck's view of the matter seems eminently reasonable. Accordingly in future the General Officer Commanding the Rohilkund District will be required to apply for and obtain the permission of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces before any band from any District is sent to the hills: this, too, after the previous concurrence of the General Commanding the District to which the band goes has been ascertained. Finally, once the band gets to the hill station, it will be under the command of the Officer Commanding the Depot, and there is to be no advertising.

FORTHCOMING CRICKET MATCH.

PARSEES *VS.* SIMLA.

THE Parsees have accepted an invitation extended by the Simla C.C. to play a match on June 5 and 6. Just at present the Parsees are not very strong, as nearly all their best men are away from Bombay, Pavri being in England, Mistry, Billimoria and Mehta at Patiala, Machliwala at Baroda, and Bapasola at Rajkote. The following will probably play: R. E. Mody, D. E. Mody, D. D. Kanga, K. Kharas, C. Davur, D. C. Daruwalla, E. D. Gazdar, Mehromji Panthaki, C. M. Patel, and either Colabawalla or Doctor. It is not likely that either Gagrat or Writer will play, but the veteran bowler, Bharucha, may. The Parsees, though not up to their usual strength in the absence of so many of their best men, will be a fairly strong all-round side, and Simla will have to put its best team in the field. It is hoped that the services of B. N. Bosworth Smith and H. D. Watson will be available, and that J. B. Wood will have recovered sufficiently from his illness to take part in the match.

ATTEMPTED RAILWAY OUTRAGE IN BURMA.

A DETERMINED attempt has been made to wreck the mail train on the Mandalay section of the Burma Railway. The bolts and fish plates of part of the railway line, about three quarters of a mile from Yamethin Railway station, were removed at about 6-50 on the morning of the 9th instant. The P. W. Inspector went to the spot and put things right just in time to permit of the passing of the mail train for Mandalay. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested an ex-permanent way coolie, named Harman Singh, suspected of being at the bottom of this outrage. A few days ago this man had a row with the railway gatekeeper at a level crossing about some money matters. Had the station-master, Mr. Brown, not taken immediate steps to put the line in order the mail train due at that time would have been derailed and wrecked. This case is a most serious affair, and should be thoroughly investigated.

BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A SUIT has been filed, in *forma pauperis*, in the Chief Court of Mysore, at Bangalore, on behalf of Louisa Adams, aged 16, by her father and guardian, Alfred Thomas Adams, a Fitter in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, residing in Bangalore City, against Harry C. Putman, a Fireman, in the employ of the same company, also residing at Bangalore City aforesaid, in which the plaintiff claims damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000 from defendant, for breach of promise of marriage. In February, 1898, the defendant proposed to plaintiff's father that he would marry his daughter in six months' time, to which plaintiff's father, with plaintiff's consent, assented on behalf of the plaintiff and that plaintiff and defendant were engaged and received in their society as affianced to each other. Plaintiff prays that defendant be directed to pay to her the sum of Rs. 10,000 with all costs of this suit and for such other relief in the premises as to the Court may seem just and proper or the circumstances of the case may require. The 27th June has been fixed for settlement of issues.

REVOLVER ACCIDENT AT COLOMBO.

WHILE a workman at Messrs. Walker, Sons, and Co.'s workshop at Colombo, was endeavouring to put a revolver in order one of the chambers went off, and the bullet struck a young European fitter named Leopold on the side of the head. Mr. Gnapp, the manager of the repairs department, where the accident took place, sent for Dr. Fairlie, and the injured head being bandaged, the lad was taken to the hospital, where the authorities were requested to do everything that was necessary. The wound is not a dangerous one. The revolver was brought in on Saturday afternoon, being out of order, and was locked up until this morning, when the native foreman handed the weapon to a workman to put it in order. Some cartridges were still in the chambers, and the accident occurred while they were being abstracted.

THE Hongkong Government has applied for some Surveyors to make a survey of Canton and other adjacent places, and the Government of India will very probably comply with the request.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·624	SE	3	103·6	56·0	47	...	0·99	−3·43
Sirsa	29·616	SE	6	104·3	54·6	35	...	...	...
Delhi	29·686	E	7	98·2	77·0	61	...	1·98	−1·46
Agra	29·652	SE	7	99·0	72·0	52	...	2·19	+0·38
Cawnpore	29·653	ENE	4	103·4	76·1	69	0·08	0·68	...
Allahabad	29·601	ENE	10	103·1	81·1	63	...	2·20	−0·05
Jhansi	29·642	NE	5	104·5	77·7	56	...	1·77	−0·02
Jacobabad	29·543	Calm	3	117·1	83·0	16	...	2·05	+0·71
Karachi	29·610	W	15	92·9	81·2	75	...	0·36	−1·48
Jeypore	29·639	NE	4	103·6	80·4	54	...	0·91	−0·20
Ajmere	29·627	S	8	101·4	84·5	53	...	1·58	−0·20
Deesa	29·632	WSW	7	101·1	69·5	70	...	1·14	+0·50
Ahmedabad	29·678	SW	3	105·3	83·1	61	...	0·60	...
Bhuj	29·671	SW	20	97·3	77·9	77	...	0·23	−0·40
Jamnanar	29·675	WSW	23	103·6	79·0	55	...	0·91	...
Rajkot	29·680	N	15	105·5	76·6	89	...	0·24	−0·33
Bhavnagar	29·680	SW	14	104·1	78·3	66	...	0·13	...
Vernaval	29·593	W	16	87·1	81·3	89	...	0·35	...
Neemuch	29·693	WSW	13	102·5	69·5	33	0·91	1·91	+0·83
Indore	29·649	W	7	100·6	76·6	60	...	0·68	−0·55
Nagpur	29·615	SSW	6	103·3	80·1	60	...	1·20	−1·56
Jubulpore	29·568	SSE	4	102·5	83·6	42	...	0·33	−2·20
Hoshangabad	29·624	Calm	1	101·3	83·2	43	...	0·91	−1·34
Khandwa	29·638	W	9	103·7	80·1	41	...	0·71	−0·75
Raipur	29·626	Calm	1	95·4	79·5	66	...	4·18	+1·05
Nagpur	29·611	SSW	5	103·2	83·0	44	...	1·05	−2·34
Amraoti	29·628	WNW	9	103·3	79·8	40	0·12	2·31	−0·29
Akola	...	NNW	9	103·7	82·7	47	...	1·63	−1·23
Surat	29·636	SW	11	94·2	81·1	73	...	0·18	−0·22
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·745	WSW	9	90·1	82·5	73	...	1·71	+0·78
Poona	29·726	W	19	93·5	72·1	67	...	3·08	+0·29
Ahmednagar	29·714	SW	10	109·4	70·4	73	0·04	2·42	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	16	109·4	75·2	53	...	3·46	...
Sholapur	29·635	NW	13	101·7	77·5	53	...	0·80	−2·46
Ratnagiri	29·761	WNW	9	91·4	81·8	68	...	0·56	−0·23
Belgaum	29·720	WSW	24	91·3	69·7	73	...	5·57	+0·05
Goa	29·775	NW	15	90·6	82·4	72	0·01	9·81	...
Karwar	29·765	N	6	89·3	81·0	69	0·05	8·27	+4·37
Mangalore	29·736	NW	13	87·8	78·1	82	0·29	17·71	+10·56
Calicut	29·794	Calm	14	90·2	80·6	77	...	30·36	+16·39
Cochin	29·801	ESE	4	89·0	76·6	83	0·17	28·36	+16·01
Bangalore	29·784	WSW	9	87·8	64·8	26	0·53	13·24	+4·80
Seconderabad	29·628	SW	7	97·7	82·3	54	...	2·98	−1·23
Masulipatam	29·656	SSE	5	93·1	78·1	88	...	15·38	+6·11
Bellary	29·711	W	11	100·7	68·3	46	...	4·41	−0·78
Cuddapah	29·698	W	14	104·2	82·5	31	...	10·97	+3·60
Madras	29·691	SW	6	96·0	78·0	69	...	33·65	+11·44
Coimbatore	29·805	SW	4	94·4	74·6	91	0·08	11·12	+4·79
Trichinopoly	29·726	W	7	97·1	71·4	77	1·01	26·15	+13·33
Negapatam	29·710	SW	8	97·0	74·4	75	0·06	54·65	+23·25
Colombo	29·829	SW	12	82·5	70·3	91	3·51	54·52	+3·79
Aden	29·774	Calm	6	94·8	81·6	80	...	1·36	−1·68

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular and show a brisk fall at Saugor and Jupulpore, a brisk rise at Calicut, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Jubulpore, Cochin and Masulipatam, southerly at Ajmere, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum and Jamnagar, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Poona, 18 at Sholapur and Belgaum, and 16 at Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Bangalore and Bellary.

Except at Jacobabad, where it is 6° in excess, the maximum temperature is below the mean of the season over nearly the whole country. The minimum is as much as from 10° to 13° in excess at Lahore and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3·51"), a little over an inch at Trichinopoly (1·02"), light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Amraoti and Neemuch, and a few drops at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Karwar, Goa, Ahmednagar and Cawnpore.

The sudden rise of pressure at the southerly stations in the Madras Presid

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday, at 110 5-16. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 25·20 1-2 fcs. Indian sterling Loan was unchanged at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent. to £67 1-16. Exchange on London at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on both Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 28d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was without change at 61 1-8 cents per lb.; demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87 1-2 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £80,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold to Bombay; £36,000 in Silver to Hongkong; £ 12,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

There are no fresh financial quotations to report today, the London market being closed for the Whitsuntide holidays. Bar silver has advanced 1-8 cent. in New York, to 61 1-4 cents. per oz., and demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. higher, at 4·87 5-8 dollars. The quotation for No. 1 Club Wheat was 29 1-2s. per 492 lbs., yesterday, April-May shipment, to Hull; for White Delhi, 28s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; White Karachi, 27s, May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi, 28 1-2s. same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed 33 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market steady; Linseed, 36 3-8s. per 416 lbs, May-June shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. Prices were unchanged all round. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

To-day the Liverpool Cotton market were closed for the Whitsuntide holidays, and remained so until Tuesday. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday showed a falling off as compared with those in the previous week, to the extent of 28,000 bales, at 74,000 bales. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 6,000 bales greater, at 72,000 bales. In the week's Imports there was an increase of 8,000 bales, at 36,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 48,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,501,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York yesterday, at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; August Futures remained at 5·93 cents, and 'December declined 1 point, to 5·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales.

There was no change to-day in New York in Ready Mid.-Uplands, 6 1-4 cents per lb. being still quoted; Futures remained at 5·93 and 5·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000.

The local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, with a small business passing. Exporters bought 300 bales Akola, at Rs. 125 per candy; and the Mills purchased 500 bales Oomrawattee at Rs. 129 and 200. Khandeish at Rs. 134. For "Good" Bhawnugger, May delivery, Rs. 124 1-2 per candy was quoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	30,205	bales.
Wheat	52,124	cwts.
Linseed	6,567	"
Rapeseed	13,538	"
Gingellyseed	3,888	"
Poppyseed	6,147	"
Castorseed	5,105	"
Rice	11,443	"

The local Banks and Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day on account of the Mohorrum holiday, and will not re-open till Tuesday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 9th May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs.	A.	P.	May 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,97,12,120	5	9	1,70,12,957	8	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,92,027	0	5	5,50,60,631	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,87,703	8	2	2,23,949	5	0
Sundries	24,92,507	15	11	25,52,537	4	2
	10,51,84,358	14	3	10,39,50,066	5	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	89,07,103	0	0	96,04,271	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	77,69,490	8	0	76,34,245	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,41,83,536	5	7	2,22,13,320	12	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,85,07,0 2	1	7	1,86,20,032	12	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,78,87,019	14	0	1,74,85,747	12	2
Balances with other Banks	6 01,983	11	5	8,36,031	10	1
Bullion	9,526	6	4	10,112	0	4
Dead Stock	13,09,885	1	1	13 08,583	12	11
Stamps	11,0.5	5	10	10,889	1	8
Undies	16,05,138	14	11	16,02,072	2	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,03,24,100	7	0	1,03,70,937	2	7
Do. at Branches	1,41,16,548	2	6	1 45,95,843	11	1
	10,51,84,358	14	3	10,39,50,066	5	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,92,818	Dec.
Do. at Branches	7,06,334	Dec.
Other Deposits	14,68,594	Inc.
Post Bills	63,763	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,09,923	Inc.
Loans	19,70,216	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,13,030	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,51,272	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	46,777	Inc.
Do at Branches	2,89,295	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular from Bombay arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 19th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 20th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Tuesday the 9th inst. at 6 p.m., arrived at Suez on Saturday the 20th inst. at 1 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102½.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 116.
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 97 1-16
Bar Silver 28

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,534	1,10,604	78 59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,08,534	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,666	3,66,918	9,855	4,93,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,683	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 23,439
Increase to date ..... " 3,03,717

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COURPALAIS—May 4, at Panchgani, the wife of Mr Claude Courpalais Maskalmardi Estate, Kadur District, of a son.
CRADDOCK—May 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Frank R Craddock, Accountant, Cutler, Palmer & Co., of a son.
MURPHY—May 15, at Cawnpore, the wife of J E Murphy, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of a son (still-born).

DEATHS.

D'ROZARIO—May 14, Elizabeth Jane D'Rozario, the beloved wife of F M D'Rozario, District Engineer, Pubna, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of valvular disease of the heart, aged 30 years, 11 months, and 15 days.
IRWIN—May 13, at Hathras Junction, of heat apoplexy, Richard P Irwin, Indigo Planter, for many years in Tirhoot and Purneah and lately of Allahabad, aged 65 years.
McGOWAN—May 13, at Jhansi, N-W P, Annie McGowan mother of Army Schoolmistress H Hutton, in her 81st year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1899.

THE Peace Conference will no doubt conscientiously discuss the whole programme drawn up for its consideration by Count Muravieff and his colleagues. The first day seems to have been given to eloquent eulogies on the humanitarian motives of the Emperor Nicholas II. in inviting the Conference to assemble. The second day the President, Baron de Staal, placed in the forefront of the programme proposals for mediation and arbitration when disputes arise between States and thus lessen the chances of war breaking out. Mediation and even arbitration have been frequently resorted to before now, but that was in cases when there was no predetermination on the part of one of the disputants to force the fighting in the hope and belief that God would be on the side of the strongest battallions. We had a very recent instance of this when President McKinley ordered Spain to evacuate Cuba by a certain date. There was no doubt whatever that Spain would have been quite willing to submit whatever question was at issue to arbitration. But when the Continental States suggested mediation, not only did the United States resent the suggestion as an insolent interference in their affairs, but the British Government took the same view and rendered every attempt to bring about a pacific solution of the quarrel impossible. It is not to be supposed that Bismarck would have submitted to the mediation of disinterested Powers the quarrel he forced on Austria in 1866, and on France four years later. Lord Salisbury positively refused to go to arbitration on the question of the disputed frontier between Venezuela and British Guiana. He held that the territory in dispute was undoubtedly British, because it had once belonged to the Dutch, and therefore could not have been Spanish when Venezuela conquered her independence from Spain. Venezuela held the direct contrary and was willing to arbitrate. We know the result. President Cleveland said that the attempt of Great Britain to settle the dispute by force and thereby enlarge the area of American soil subject to a European Power was a clear infraction of the Monroe Doctrine and it was for the Congress to take such action as might be necessary. War with the United States was within measurable distance. The complexion of matters was not improved when Lord Salisbury pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine was not known to international law and had no binding effect on independent States. Mr. Olney retorted that the existence of European sovereignty in any part of the American Continent is anomalous and in its nature ephemeral. Other national complications threatening at the time, and Germany taking the opportunity to show her sympathies with the South African Republic, it was decided to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration. But it was not accepted for its own sake. It was adopted as the wisest course under the given circumstance. There was no suggestion of submitting the Fashoda question to foreign mediation or arbitration. France was required to yield to the "force majeure," and she showed her good sense by evacuating an untenable position, four thousand miles from any possible base.

What then is the probability of ambitious States, confident in their strength, binding themselves to submit questions on which they feel deeply to the arbitrament of others, who may not see things altogether from their point of view? The reply must be that the complete breakdown of the negotiations for an Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States does not make it easy to believe that the Continental Powers will bind themselves to submit differences to arbitration. They would gain nothing and might lose much by limiting their freedom of action. When the negotiations with a view to an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty began it was at once assumed by the whole English press that the Treaty was as good as signed, and that there never again would be a question of war between Great Britain and the United States. But the American Commissioners proved utterly impracticable and unsympathetic, having been moved by the "patriotic" press in the States to take up a non-possumus attitude. The people would have none of it. It was then hoped that outstanding questions between Canada and the United States might at least be amicably settled and all danger of complication on that side laid for ever. Then again the American Commissioners were notified that no concessions should be made—no "American rights given away." Lord Herschell failed to make any impression on them, and the negotiations fell through. To save appearance they were ostensibly adjourned for six months, and are only now declared to be at an end. Neighbourly amenities are not improved by these abortive efforts to come to a good understanding precluding all risk of further conflict. The Canadians have still magnificent forests, while those in the United States have nearly all disappeared. Americans have established a great number of saw mills to work up Canadian lumber for the American market. The Dingley tariff imposes a duty of two dollars a ton on Canadian timber crossing the frontier. The Canadians threatened to repudiate with an export duty of the same amount on timber going south. The retort is that in that case the States will double the Dingley tax. That would of course hurt the American Saw Mills by greatly enhancing the cost of the raw material. But that incidental loss will not be allowed to stand in the way when it is a question of being unpleasant to Canada. Naturally there is a certain amount of uneasiness in the Dominion, and the defences of Canada have suddenly become a matter attracting attention in that part of the world, and in the *National Review*. The Toront *World* has awakened to the fact that "Canada has been living in a fool's paradise. We must not delude ourselves with the idea that we will never encounter serious international difficulties. We may have trouble on our hands at any moment. There may be serious riots on the Yukon to put down," and so on. A more striking evidence of the nature and extent of the fool's paradise which the Dominion has been dreaming of the milleanium is to be found in the report on the defences of Canada prepared by Major-General Hutton, the Imperial officer who may be considered the Canadian Commander-in-Chief. The conclusion of the report is that the supposed defence force of the Dominion has no real existence. Similar reports have been drawn up and presented to the Dominion Government by General Hutton's predecessor. They have all been put in the waste paper basket. Such mattere, the reviewer observes, are thrown back on the hands of the Imperial Government with a broad hint that suggestions from Imperial officers will be systematically neglected. And they are. General Hutton, who praises the excellent physique and the patriotism of the men, pronounces the military forces of Canada to be unsatisfactory in the extreme. The rural militia is supposed to be drilled annually; it is drilled "spasmodically," and even then the twelve days that are supposed to be sufficient for the training of cavalry and artillery and infantry, are reduced to nine, Sundays and the days of arrival and departure being deducted.

We need not be surprised under the circumstances to learn that "the military force of Canada is not under the existing system an army in its true sense; it is but a collection of military units without cohesion, without staffs and without those military departments by which an army is moved, fed, or ministered to in sickness." A civilian has the custody and issue of military stores, the General having no knowledge of or suspervision of the stores on which the efficiency of the troops under his command depend. General Hutton wisely declines to recommend any increase in the numerical strength of the militia (fixed at 35,000 men) until a complete change has been effected and it has turned into a "Militia Army" similar to that of Switzerland, which he suggests as the most suitable model: "It would be necessary for troops comprising an army thus created to be trained annually, and for fixed periods, if they are to possess any military value." Canada pays less per head of her population on her defences than any other country in the world; yet she has along her open frontier of 3,260 miles, a Power which has just decided to embark on a military and naval career of expansion. It can well be believed that there is a good deal of uneasiness at Ottawa at the sudden dissipation of the sweet dream of a complete understanding and perpetual peace with the United States. There are active causes of quarrel. The Ontario Legislature, after the failure of the negotiations at Washington, replied to the duty on Canadian timber by prohibiting the exportation of rough logs, on which a considerable number of American mills depend for their supply of timber. The American timbermen insist that Congress must retaliate. If there be retaliation, the Canadians propose to reply by prohibiting the exportation of nickel, and thus destroy at a blow another important industry in the United States, where more nickel is used than in all the rest of the world. We have here an object lesson in the hopelessness of getting nations to agree to eschew quarrels and live together in peace and amity for evermore. When that is the case with nations more or less of the same race and traditions, further bound together by a common language, what is the prospect when nations differing in origin, history and language as well as in creeds and aspirations, are concerned? The sad conclusion must be that the nations of the world are no nearer the Millennium now than they were when Charlemagne was slaughtering the Saxons, and carrying fire and sword into Northern Spain. The gifted Professor who shares with Count Munster the honour of representing the German Michael at the Hague, holds that war is a divine ordinance necessary for the progress and elevation of mankind. If Dr. von Stengel be in the right he shall be the better able to support the certain disappointment of those enthusiasts who are looking to the Hague for a signal to turn our spears into pruning hooks and our swords into plough-shares.

IN another column will be found a sketch of the career of the Dewan of Baroda, who is taking short leave preliminary to retirement. Throughout his administration, which extends over a period of three years, he has shown the highest capacity in discharging his responsible duties. In the first year of his office there was a failure of crops, and great distress prevailed amongst the people. At the first sign of impending disaster he drew up a programme of works on which the suffering population could be employed, and while ample employment was provided for the labouring class, care was taken to avoid, as far as possible, special relief-works. In the early part of 1897 the Dewan was called upon to take preventive measures against the plague. Unhappily Baroda became infected, and the pestilence spread with alarming rapidity into the surrounding villages, but by the adoption of prudent and vigorous measures the plague did not assume serious proportions. The more noticeable features of his policy were circle committees. The various communities were allowed to have plague hospitals of their own, while up to December 1898 two and a-half lakhs of rupees had been expended on this work. The Rajputs of Pilwai caused him much trouble and anxiety in the determined manner they resisted the Government in making a survey of their village. At the time Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar assumed charge several important questions concerning foreign relations had been awaiting disposal for a long time, and the Minister dealt with these intricate questions in a masterly manner, and brought several of them to a termination favourable to the interests of the Baroda State. The most prominent among them were the opium question, the control over the Dhari regiment, the question of flotsam and jetsam, and the jurisdiction in Chandod. He instituted arrangements to collect agricultural statistics for ascertaining the economic condition of the State, and a survey of the agricultural practices was also proposed. The rules for advancing loans for the construction of wells and for their recovery were made less irksome in regard to repayments. To free the agricultural population from the clutches of the money-lender, and to enable them to obtain loans on easy terms for their daily wants, an agricultural bank was established in the most backward part of his Highness' territory where it is very difficult to obtain credit. Several non-agricultural taxes in the Baroda district were abolished and consolidated into a single tax based on a sound and uniform principle. The Customs tariff in Baroda City was revised in view to freeing trade from unnecessary trammels. By the construction of the Tapti Valley Railway the value of the forests of Vyara and Songhad has gone up. Many noteworthy measures were adopted in the Survey and Settlement Department. The work of the Education Department has been subjected to special care. With a view to encourage private persons to establish schools for the instruction of infants, liberal grants-in-aid were sanctioned. To give a technical turn to education agriculture has been introduced as a compulsory subject in all vernacular schools. The School of Arts has been remodelled and placed on a modern basis, while the State directly encouraged the institution in ordering therefrom any articles required in Government offices. Municipal progress is seen in the sanction of the scheme to relieve overcrowding in the city, and a suitable site has been selected for the housing of those removed from the insanitary quarters. Village sanitation and the registration of vital statistics have been dealt with. Owing to the coining of a large quantity of copper coins out of all proportion to the needs of the State, the copper currency became depreciated, and to raise copper coins to their standard value, half-anna pieces were altogether withdrawn from circulation, to the great relief of the poor. The Dewan's years of office were full of anxiety arising from economical and other disturbances. It is a matter for congratulation that in spite of these constant distractions he was able to introduce so many reforms in the various branches of the administration.

THE current issue of the "Indian and Eastern Engineer" contains a well written article on "Engineering in Afghanistan," and deals with the retirement of Sir Salter Pyne. He has been sixteen years in India, twelve of which he has spent in the wilds of the North-West Frontier. He is the architect of his own fortune, having raised himself from a lowly position to one of world wide reputation as an engineer. The machinery set up in Kabul by Sir Salter Pyne enables the Amir to make his own artillery, rifles and cartridges. The account is illustrated with excellent photos of the mechanical works, and it is said the output of the Arsenal for a long time has included two Maxim guns, to take the locally manufactured Kabuli cartridge, per month. The Afghans have not confined their attention to the manufacture of warlike stores. The mint, soap and candle works, saw mills and a rope factory, all point to the great developments in Kabul during the past few years. In 1894 Lord Curzon wrote to the "Times," pointing to the arsenal and workshops, under Sir Salter Pyne, as evidence of the wide and enlightened judgment of the Amir. Of course, from one point of view the Afghans cannot be too strong, for they are our allies against Russia, and it was doubtless on this ground that Sir Salter Pyne was encouraged by the British Government to devote his great abilities to increasing the Amir's defensive powers.

IT is said in well informed circles in Simla that Mr. Arnold White will not accept the Calcutta Judgeship, vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jenkins.

WE notice there is an excellent view in the "Illustrated London News" received by the last mail, of the new B. B. & C. I. Railway administrative offices, the latest addition to the architectural triumphs of Bombay, designed by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., of this city.

MR. C. S. B. SINCLAIR, Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railways Accounts, Bombay, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Central Provinces.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the mail steamer Egypt on Saturday last, were Surgeon-General R. Harvey, Lady Lovett Souter, Mr. J. H. Sleigh, Mr. J. H. Symington, Major-General Sir W. Galbraith, Sir George Cotton, the Hon. H. F. Evan, Sir Bradford Leslie, Mr. M. S. Mehta, Mr. N. R. Chichgar, and other Parsee gentlemen and ladies.

THE retirement of Major F. B. Jackson, R. A., Roorkee, will shortly be gazetted.

LADY HAVELOCK is expected to return to Madras this month, and will be present at the birthday ball.

COLONEL H. K. GORDON, now on leave in England, has resigned the Command of the Hyderabad Volunteer Corps.

THE Simla Municipality are about to undertake the provision of another incinerator, this time to provide for the needs of Chota Simla. The work will cost over Rs. 1,200.

A LEOPARD was brought into Simla by native shikaris on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, for the usual Government reward. The animal, a young one, was killed in the neighbourhood of the Mahasu.

CAPTAIN WINGATE, 14th Bengal Lancers, will remain in Simla until the end of May for the purpose of putting into shape, for the benefit of the Intelligence Department, the information he obtained in his journey across China to Burma.

A COMMITTEE of officers will shortly assemble at Murree to discuss the possibility of further decentralizing correspondence and of simplifying and decreasing the number of forms and returns at present required by the Commissariat Accounts and other departments.

DEWAN BISHEN DAS, of the wellknown Chopra family, died at Akalgarh, in the Gujranwala District, on Tuesday last, the 9th instant, at the age of eighty years. He was a good Arabic and Persian scholar, and a master of the Unani system of medicine.

THE present time being considered by the Pandits propitious for marriages, the wedding parties from Jat villages between Nawashri and Garshankar tehsils are very numerous and the work of the plague observations staff on both sides is considerably increased thereby.

THE decadence of plague in the Hyderabad Dominions, is evidenced by the returns for the second week of April, are amply borne out by the returns of the third and fourth weeks. In the latter there were only six cases throughout the whole of the infected area, consisting of about 120 towns and villages. The disease shows no signs of spreading, and is practically stamped out for the time being.

THE zaildar of the village of Musapur in the Jullundur district, like many another person, is more concerned with the affairs of other people than his own. He had been particularly diligent in reporting an outbreak of plague in other villages, but when it came to his own he was remarkably reticent, not to say obstructive. By the time the plague officer had arrived, the sick had all died, so he was able to assert with a certain amount of truth that no sickness prevailed. But the plague officer's enquiries proved too many for the zaildar and the villagers, and with gentle persuasiveness they were induced to go into camp. This is one of the many obstructions of a small kind that plague staff has to deal with.

THE Madras Government has lately received and communicated to the Marine Department a report on the state of the harbour and back-water at Mangalore during 1898-99. From this it appears that practically nothing has been changed since last season. Passage for small craft not exceeding 30 tons burthen is still practicable, and the entrance to the harbour has been reduced since the monsoon from 1,400 feet to 1,200.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad has arranged to send a fine collection of exhibits for the Paris Exhibition including samples of the indigenous arts and industries of his dominions. These will include specimens of damascened work, of silken, cotton and woollen Warangal carpets as exhibited in Calcutta in 1883-84 and at London in 1886, splendid specimens of gold and silver cloth made in Aurungabad and other towns, and lacquer work on wooden panels, the latter a speciality of the State, will also be sent.

MAJOR ABBOTT and Mr. J. B. Wood are said to be progressing favourably. The name of another good sportsman and true has to be added to the list of invalids at Simla. Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C., at a polo practice came to grief through his pony falling and rolling over him. The pony, a big heavy animal, fortunately rolled clear of Captain Wigram, and the only injuries received were a damaged rib and a cut chin. Though a little stiff and sore after his fall, Captain Wigram was moving about at the Gymkhana on Saturday, but he will have to lie up for a day or two.

THE triangulation survey has now been successfully completed between Burma and India in spite of great difficulties through thick jungle and awkward country by Captain Fraser and Lieutenant Turner of the Survey Department. The preliminary computations since the survey have proved one interesting fact, viz. that recent earthquake disturbances have made no difference in the location of stations east of Manipur. Captain Fraser will now take charge of the proposed magnetic survey next season, and will shortly proceed Home on deputation to procure the necessary instruments, etc.

THE Benares and the Gorakhpur Divisions in the United Provinces appear to be the favourite haunts of the professional cattle-poisoner. These two Divisions accounted for half the total number of cases of cattle-poisoning reported in the United Provinces in the year 1897-98. The demand for hides and the absence of any check on the sale of arsenic facilitated the commission of the offence, and it is suspected that influential persons—wealthy hide-merchants—abet its commission. In Balia a person was caught distributing arsenic which he had obtained from Calcutta. In Sitapur, the chamars were caught in the act of secretly poisoning cattle. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that hide-purchasers and contractors are now carefully watched and that several exemplary punishments were imposed during the year under review.

THE Collector of Cuddapah recently enquired whether Revenue Inspectors could acquire lands in their firkas either in their own names or in those of their wives or relations. He pointed out that these officers were not maintained in Article 3 (*b*) of the rules regulating the personal conduct of Government servants, and did not seem to be precluded from acquiring lands in the firkas in which they were employed. He accordingly suggested that a rule might be made prohibiting Revenue Inspectors from acquiring lands within their jurisdictions. Though the Inspectors do not exercise independent revenue functions, they possess considerable influence in their divisions, and the Board of Revenue considered it desirable to prohibit them from acquiring lands within their divisions. Government has ruled that these Inspectors shall not acquire land in any part of the talugs in which they are employed.

FRANCE is evidently playing in regard to the construction of light-houses, or the placing of light-ships in the Red Sea, much the same stupidly obstructionist role as she has played for so many years in regard to the financial and judicial administration of Egypt. Sir James Fergusson asked a question in the House of Commons the week the last mail left England, and from Mr. Brodrick's reply it appears that the French Government declined to accept the British proposals in February 1898, "as they had already approached the Porte with a view to the construction of light-houses." Having so approached the Porte they have done nothing for twelve months, and will in all probability do just as much for another twelve months, unless England and the other Powers take the matter into their own hands. All this intrigue and palaver over a palpably necessary and not very costly measure, proposed in the interests of all nations, is extremely discreditable.

MEANWHILE the reports which come from Pekin are not altogether reassuring. The Times' correspondent, who probably sees as far into the Celestial maze as anybody, tells us that the Dowager-Empress "appears bent upon securing her position," that she is massing troops in the neighbourhood of the capital, and that there are "evidences that she intends to strengthen the national defences," one of the evidences being the fact that she lately appointed a Vice-Admiral and captains to two new warships. But the net result so far is clearly not calculated to inspire much confidence in China's power, either of defence or offence, for the same correspondent remarks that "corruption in the administration of both army and navy has increased rather than diminished since the accession to power of the Empress, and the huge armies assembled in the province of Chih-li are regarded by qualified observers as utterly useless, with the single exception of the force commanded by Yuan Shik Kai."

BETTER late than never must be the comment on the announcement of the latest frontier honours. The list is understood to be the outcome of the final recommendations of the Government. It is understood that some thirty names or more were submitted from India and the meagre list which has now arrived will prove a severe disappointment in several quarters. It is noticeable that not a single brevet has been granted, though several are believed to have been recommended. Colonel Reginald Hart, V. C., R. E., who is at present Brigadier-General commanding the Belgaum District, took a prominent part in the Tirah campaign in command of the First Brigade which was engaged in the forcing of the Sampagha Pass and on the trying operations in the Waran and Mastura Valleys, and later on in the Khyber and the Bazar Valley. Colonel E. H. More-Molyneux was Assistant Quarter Master-General, Intelligence Branch, during the operations. Colonel Maurice Barton was in command of the Bengal Sappers and Miners with the Malakand and Buner Field Forces. Major Rowcroft was with his regiment, the 15th Sikhs at Saran Sar and Kandao. Captain Wells Cole was with the 4th Brigade as Adjutant of the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and was very severely wounded at Shin Kumar; Captain John Hill was with the 15th Sikhs in the earlier operations of the Kohat-Kurram Force and afterwards with the Tirah Force at Dargai, the Sampagha, Sarran Sar and Kandao. Captain Elliott Lockhart served with his regiment, the Guides.

THE recent telegram that Major Cuignet, the principal witness for the General Staff in the Dreyfus case, has been cashiered, looks very much as if the French War Office were still determined to break anybody and everybody who should be so indiscreet, wittingly or unwittingly, to let in the light on its discreditable secrets. The ostensible reason for dispensing with Major Cuignet's services is that he communicated to the Press letters showing differences of opinion between M. de Freycinet, the late War Minister, and M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister; but it is at least a remarkable coincidence that it was Major Cuignet who, in evidence given before M. Bertulus, attested the genuineness of a document seized in Esterhazy's rooms, which contained an account of a secret interview held at Bale between a foreign agent of France named R. C. on one side and the forger Henry on the other. The disclosure of the Bale memorandum is one of the most important of the links recently forged in the chain of evidence against the War Office for its discovery in Esterhazy's rooms is a strong presumptive proof that Esterhazy was in the confidence and pay of Intelligence Bureau. When asked before the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation how he explained away the Bale document, General Roget merely fumed and said Major Cuignet, a War Office witness, he remembered, had made a mistake. The probability is that the Major is either a good deal more honest or a good deal more stupid than the experts in trickery who put him up to defend their case, and on either supposition he had to pay the penalty.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWS FROM THE SOUDAN.

THE KHALIFA GOES TO THE SOUTH.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Sirdar Kitchener has established excellent relations with the new Sultan of Darfur.

Latest news regarding the Khalifa, states he has left Sherkeila and gone southward.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THEIR POSITION TO BE CONSIDERED.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, said that Sir Alfred Milner, whom he had recently instructed on the subject, would doubtless discuss the position of Indians in the Transvaal at the forthcoming meeting with President Kruger.

THE TSAR AND SIBERIA.

MAY 20.

H. I. M. the Tsar has personally appointed a Committee to consider the question of cessation of transportation to Siberia.

THE TRANSVAAL PLOT.

TWO AGENTS-PROVOCATEURS.

Two of the Transvaal prisoners prove to be spies and agents-provocateurs.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

The Australians have beaten an England eleven by 172 runs.

Essex has beaten Sussex by one wicket.

The match between Surrey and Gloucester resulted in a draw.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At the second meeting of the Peace Conference, Baron de Staal placed mediation and arbitration to the forefront for the consideration of the members.

The question of humanizing laws in war was then brought forward, and, lastly, the reduction of armaments.

ADMIRAL DEWEY LEAVES MANILA.

Admiral Dewey has left Manila, homeward bound.

THE FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

MAY 21.

The details of the action fought between the force under Colonel Evatt and the rebels under Kabarega, on the 9th April, show that the right flank of Colonel Evatt's force captured Kabaroga and his son Jass and the left flank captured Mwanga. Meanwhile the main body completely defeated the rebels.

A Maxim gun which had been stolen by the rebels was re-captured.

It is believed that the troubles in that quarter are now ended.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN.

RUMOURS UNFOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

I am in a position to state that the reports which have been circulated by some of your contemporaries indicating the probable approaching retirement of Sri Trevor Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, are premature, and believed here to be entirely without foundation.

ANOTHER FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

BORDER TRIBES TO BE PUNISHED.

The Shabar Khel section of Miamai and Kabul Khel Waziris having committed numerous offences in Kurram and Khost, and generally made themselves the terror of the country side, sanction has been given for reprisals to be undertaken. Fines aggregating 6,500 rupees are outstanding against them, and an ultimatum was sent them on the 6th instant demanding payment of 2,000 rupees and expulsion of certain outlaws within a fortnight. The demand was not complied with, and a small punitive column is marching to destroy Shabar Khel Kots, a few miles below Biland Khel. The column arrived at that place yesterday, and it is reported that the three Shabar Khel maliks responsible for all the recent outrages have fled. The British column comprises six hundred rifles, four guns, and half a squadron of cavalry from Kohat garrison, and is commanded by Colonel Vausden, V. C.

AUDACIOUS RIFLE THIEVES ON THE FRONTIER.

On the 13th instant two telegraph linesmen were wounded by rifle thieves at Camp, Baradam, on the Chitral side of the Lowarai Pass.

No rifles, however, were lost, but the marauders escaped.

THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

NEW RULES FRAMED.

The following press note was issued from the Revenue and Agricultural Department on 15th July, 1898: A bill to make better provision for the regulation of the importation of live stock into India was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma were invited to frame suitable rules which they are empowered to make under the new Act. The Government of India were authorized to introduce the proposed rules and to take action under the Act before the end of July next if the Government of Queensland, from which colony apprehensions were entertained as to the possibility of introduction of the tick disease into India, were unable or unwilling to undertake the business of preventing despatch of infective horses to this country. The Colonial Government having now agreed to undertake that no cargo or horses shall be embarked from an infected area, until every animal has been segregated, dipped and declared to be non-infectious, quarantine will not be enforced in India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-General W. Price succeeds Surgeon-General A. F. Churchill, A.M.S., on the latter's retirement on 14th June next,

Captains Armstrong, East Yorkshire, Saulez, 8th Bombay Infantry, Browne, Munster Fusiliers, Boxer, Dorsets, and Lieutenants Kent, Northamptons, Prothers, Welsh Regt., and Budd, 12th Bombay Infantry, rejoin their Corps from transport duty at Peshawar.

Brigadier-General Creagh, Commanding Aden District, has proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, R. E., temporarily officiating.

Lieutenant Lambert, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, took up the duties of Station Staff Officer at Kasauli on the 13th instant.

Capt. Malcolm, 31st Punjab Infantry, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling with the Khyber Brigade, *vice* Lieut. Ready, Essex Regiment, who has been appointed Adjutant of his battalion.

THE MALAKAND FORCE.

Brigadier-General Reid, Commanding the Malakand Force, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 26th of May. Colonel Kelly will command the force during his absence.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

[TRANSPORTATION FOR TEN YEARS.

Confirmation is notified of the sentence of ten years' transportation passed by a General Court Martial at Quetta, on 27th March, upon Naik Jallai Khan, of 24th Bombay Infantry, for attempting to murder a sepoy of the same regiment, at the Camp, Gwadar, by shooting and wounding him with a rifle.

THE MADRAS D. P. M. O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emerson, R. A. M. C., will probably officiate as District Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, when Colonel Barnett proceeds on leave to Home.

FURTHER FRONTIER REWARDS.

Miss Mowbray, late Indian Army Nursing Service, Nursing Sister Barker, and Miss McGarth have been awarded the Order of the Royal Red Cross, in recognition of their services during the late North-West Frontier operations.

ILLNESS OF MR. MEREDITH.

The congregation at Christ Church, to-day, offered prayers for Mr. Meredith, Deputy Commissioner, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

BURMAH COTTON CROP.

RANGOON, MAY 19.

The summary of the Burmah crop report for the week ending 13th May says:—The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Thongwa, and Pakokku, and considerably in Bassein and Amherst. There is a slight fall in prices in Akyab. Elsewhere prices are unchanged.

JEWEL ROBBERY AT POONA.

POONA, MAY 20.

A Purdasi sepoy, in the employ of Bhickabhai Moolchand, a Guzerati dealer in jewellery in Raviwar Peith, Poona City, absconded yesterday, with cash, currency notes, precious stones, and, jewellery valued at Rs. 20,000. These he abstracted from a safe, the key of which had been inadvertently left in the shop during the jeweller's absence. The sepoy was in receipt of Rs. 3 per month.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

MAY 21.

The Mohurrum passed off very quietly in Poona this year. The number of taboots was slightly less than last year. The immersion took place just before sundown, at the riverside.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANGALORE, MAY 20.

According to the Plague Commissioner's report for the week ended 12th May, the number of indigenous plague cases in the Province increased by 8 and the number of affected places decreased by 3.

Bangalore City has been free now for nine weeks continuously.

At the Kolar Gold Fields the number of indigenous cases decreased from 57 to 51, while the decrease in Ooregaum village and the Champion Reefs was but slight. There was a considerable decrease in the Ooregaum Mine and Sorkaipet. In the Tank block the plague has begun to decline, while in the Nundidroog Mine the cases increased from 4 to 6, and at Upper Masikam from 2 to 10.

The coolies are reported as returning in large numbers. There was an increase in the total number of coolies at work, namely, 15,176, as against 14,873. In Mysore City the cases increased from 5 to 13, 8 occurring in Ballenhully.

EVENING PARTY TO THE DEWAN OF BARODA.

BARODA, MAY 21.

Dewan Bahadur Shrinivasa Aiyanger, C.I.E., the retiring Dewan of Baroda, was entertained on Saturday evening at the public park.

The Resident, Colonel Martelle, his assistant, and the leading officers of the State were present. The grounds were prettily decorated and illuminated for the occasion. His Highness the Gaekwar's Band attended.

THE WEATHER.

THROUGHOUT yesterday the sky was overcast, with a fairly strong breeze from the south-west. Shortly before seven o'clock a smart shower fell in the Fort lasting a few minutes. We hear from Karwar that there is a swell on, but no other sign of the approach of the monsoon.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING AT PALGHUR.

IT appears from further inquiries regarding the derailment of the up-Wadhwan mixed train, on Thursday last, near Palghur, that the engine, the brake-van and the two bogie carriages, which blocked the line, have been removed and double line working has been resumed. The engine and the brake-van were re-railed and brought to Parel for repairs, but as the two carriages, which had been embedded in the trunk of a tree, could not be lifted, they were rolled down the embankment. The damage to the company is estimated at Rs. 35,000. Two men are stated to have been arrested on suspicion, but the statement still remains to be confirmed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. TELEGRAPH CLUB.

THE Gymkhana made their debut on Saturday evening, when they met the Telegraph Club on the Cooperage and notched a decided victory by six goals to love. Their opponents were out-played at every point, and scarcely ever got over the Gymkhana half-line limit throughout the evening. But where the majority seemingly had barely yet found their feet criticism would be premature and might more safely be left over for future developments. It is sufficient to say that the Gymkhana eleven this year is chiefly made up of last year's lot and may safely be depended upon to improve as the season progresses. Of the play on Saturday evening little can be said. On the ball being started, after the first few returns the Telegraphists made a determined rush up the left wing and looked like getting home, but Hunter interposed and the game from that moment entirely changed—the Gymkhana quintet keeping King, the Telegraph goal-keeper, on the *qui vive* till the referee's pipe announced the recess, when three goals stood to the credit of the hornet colors, the first being put through by Francis from a *melée* in front of the posts and the other by Reid, one from a pass off Hart and the second by a well placed shot from the centre. On resumption of the game after the interval, the Telegraphists defending the Cooperage goal played with much more verve and for a space play remained about mid field, but Gray getting possession after a time worked the ball up the middle, and centring to Reid the latter sent in a crushing shot and notched the fourth goal of the evening. From this to the call of time an almost continuous fusilade was kept up upon the Telegraph keep. King had his work again well cut out for him, and though he saved several dangerous shots Francis got past him twice in succession before the call of time. The better side of course won, but they are far from good form and will need some careful training yet before they can hope to attain cup form. With regard to their opponents, however, we fear it is very different; they will have to re-learn the game entirely. On Saturday they played without the least vestige of combination and at the most critical periods of the game made the fatal mistake of keeping the ball too much in front of their keep. These errors corrected, there is no reason why they should not make a fair show during the season.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON THE DERBY.

CRICKET AT THE 'VARSITIES.

FINAL FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, MAY 3.

FLYING FOX'S victory in the Two Thousand Guineas was accomplished in such brilliant fashion that either the three-year-olds of the present season are a very moderate lot, or the Duke of Westminster's colt is a veritable wonder. In any case, he stands out conspicuously, and he is probably the best colt we have seen since Persimmon. Not a few of his admirers will doubtless dispute this limitation; but before placing him on a pedestal superior to that of the Prince of Wales's horse we must ascertain if there is anything in the field equal to St. Frusquin, the great rival of Persimmon. I should not be at all surprised to find that when the season's records come to be completed, the second-best three-year-old of the season is also an inmate of the Kingsclere stable. If all goes well with Flying Fox, the Duke's of Westminster ought to win his first Ascot Cup with this horse next year. His defeat by St. Gris at Kempton Park last autumn was an arrant fluke, while in the Middle Park Plate the Duke's colt was "chopped" by Caiman, on whom Sloan successfully slipped the field, so the race was over before Flying Fox had got fairly into his stride. The fact is that the Duke's colt ought never to have been beaten last season. It is quite certain that he has made a very great deal more than the average improvement from two to three years. Holocauste runs at Chantilly for the Prix du Jockey Club on May 28, and if Flying Fox does well during the next three weeks, I should think it will be doubtful whether M. de Bremond's horse will be seen at Epsom, considering his engagement in the Grand Prix on June 11. That race is worth about £ 10,000 to the winner, while the Prix du Jockey Club is a much richer stake than our Derby, the first horse taking about £ 7,500.

College cricket is going strong at both Varsities, to use a vulgarism, and this proves my contention as above. Set college against college, club against club, &c., and you witness a patriotism which no artificial division can ever evoke. Some fine performances with bat and ball have already been put on at either place, whilst net practice goes on from early morn to dewy eve. A feature of University cricket is the ever-increasing number of clubs after the order of the Zingari. Egad! prior to 1845 the idea of a cricket club without a ground of its own was an impossible one. Thanks to the late Mr. Baldwin and others, however, a new order of things has subsequently arisen. Subscriptions for keeping the turf in order, for engaging professional assistance, and for defraying the (then as now) heavy expenses of touring were generally found to hamper cricket. Like our old friend Sherlock Holmes, the founders of the Zingari were "observant," and saw this, hence inaugurated a new phase of the game. They started the heresy of a purely amateur body, with no ground and no professional assistance, to which the entrance fee should be nil—every man to play at his own individual expense. The immediate advantages were great and manifest. Many gentlemen were stimulated to begin who had never dreamed of playing before, amateur bowling was improved, and amateur cricket was introduced into places where county contests were impossible. Nor were the Zingari long in finding imitators. Cambridge set up her Quoidnocs and Oxford her Harlequins; the Army had their Knickerbockers, Eton her Wanderers, Rugby her Butterflies, Harrow her Blues, and Irishmen their Na Shuler. These were perennial. Then followed the Incogniti, Perambulators and Peripatetics, etc., until now the number has become almost bewildering. At any rate it is a distinct testimony to the soundness of Mr. Baldwin's original idea. By the same token, I lately saw Prince "Ranjy," Charles Fry, Captain Wynyard, and numerous other outside cracks performing valorous deeds at the nets. Unless I am hugely mistaken, the Hampshire exponent will be in 1896 form this year. He is quite in his element at Oxford, needless to add.

Apropos of Oxford, a tremendous discussion has been going the round of the papers anent the alleged determination of the O.U.C.C. to quit the Parks ground at the first opportunity. The question has been discussed in all its bearings, much ado made about nothing, and all for what? Well, I am authoritatively informed (a) that the O.U.C.C. have never raised the point at all, (b) they are not even desirous of migrating from the Parks, and (c) will certainly not do so until an equally good and available ground is forthcoming. It is cruel to dispel these illusions, I daresay, but the imaginative powers of some people are truly immense. Of course, the Cantabs (having purchased Fenner's outright) are in a more enviable position in many ways, but what's the use of quarrelling with your bread and butter in the hope of impossible bread and jam? The Oxonians could not possibly have a more picturesque or beautiful ground than the Parks, anyway; and, until they are in a position to better it, they will certainly remain where they are. This authoritatively.

Another thing, it has been freely asserted elsewhere that Oxford and Cambridge will be strongly represented at the next Amateur Championship Meeting in July. I am afraid certain folk come under Locke's category of those "who know a little, presume a good deal, and so jump to conclusions." Outside Messrs. Thomas, Parkes, Hollins (Oxford), and Hunter, Graham, and Davidson (Cambridge,) I know of no other Light or Dark Blues likely to compete. The fact is after a long spell of work and training, from October to March, University athletes fight shy of training again except for (say) an international affair. In the "seventies" the position was reversed, as—the championship meeting being held earlier—Varsity men were in rare fettle. Who will forget the sensation when B. W. Wise (Oxford) beat W. G George over his favourite distance of a mile? By the way, it will interest many to learn that the first-named is now Attorney-General of New South Wales, and still an active and ardent patron of athletics. He took a leading part in the discussion recently waging in Australia, anent a visit of a representative team to this country. As I anticipated in this column, the Oxford and Cambridge chess team more than held their own against the combined American Universities' ditto, defeating them by three and a half games to two and a half. Chess hardly comes under the title of sport, yet it is satisfactory to realise that what Oxonian oarsmen did in 1869 and Oxford athletes in 1894, has been repeated by the Sister Blues in a more intellectual pastime. Hearty congratulations! Cycling, lawn tennis, swimming, &c., exponents are now fast settling down to hard practice. The rowing men are in the very thick of active practice; in fact, to get a genuine taste of rowing fervour one has only to gang awa' to the banks of the Isis and Cam just now. Oxford cyclists are going in for the blessing—or is it a curse?—of motor-pacing this season. B. L. Bickford (Lincoln), an American gentlemen, and an ardent lover of the wheel, will supply one of these latest up-to-date creations. Of its utility or otherwise I may speak anon.

They are ambitious in Dorset, and want to have a county cricket club and ground. Mr. J. F. Hutchins, a Bridport enthusiast, has drawn up a scheme which is estimated to provide the requirements for a second class county with sixteen matches, two professionals, and a county ground for £700 or £800 with an income of £900. Public meetings are to be held to further the scheme, but there is little doubt that more money will be wanted. If sufficient support is found in the county it is proposed to start the new club on Easter Monday 1900, so that it will be quite a "fin de siecle" affair.

To put it mildly, there were "ructions" at the annual meeting of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club last week. A number of members resident in Bristol, tired of the promises made year after year with regard to the formation of a staff of young professionals at Ashley Down, attended for the purpose of putting a few questions upon the matter. Finding themselves in an unexpected majority, they went a little further, and a resolution was passed requesting the committee to engage five men at once. This departure from the ordinary out and dried procedure, entirely upset the chairman, the secretary, and some of the staid committee men. They resented this exercise of a bona fide right by a section of the subscribers. And when it came to the filling of vacancies on the committee, caused by the retirement in rotation of six members, the chairman actually stated there was no room for any fresh representatives, as the men going out were quite willing to serve again. That put the opposition fairly upon their mettle, and they boldly submitted three fresh names. Then the discussion became very warm, and there was a decided breeze between the secretary and a prominent member. There was no serious intention of ousting the men who had served the club well, and when the opposition had made it clear that they were determined a little more life should be put into the management of affairs they quietly withdrew their nominations. They may have threatened to use their advantage unfairly, but it is time members generally began to take a practical interest in the working of the club.

The dates and places of the Test Matches with the Australians this summer are as follows:—June 1, 2, and 3—at Nottingham, June 15, 16, and 17—at Lord's. June 29, 30, and July 1—at Leeds, July 17, 18, and 19—at Manchester, August 14, 15, and 16—at the Oval.

The football season dropped with a very distinct thud on Saturday. In the Rugby world the end was marked by the most important event of the season—that is, so far as the Northern Union is concerned—namely, the Cup final. The Manchester Athletic Club's ground at Fallowfield had been fixed up so as to hold over thirty thousand people, but they came not. According to the official figures very little over one-half that number paid for admission, a fact which to those who are used to estimating crowds is, to say the least, astounding. Without reflecting on the officials, we might suggest that there has been some miscount. This seems the more likely, because there were no turnstiles. The money taken amounted to £1,065 14s. 4d., which is almost the same as that received at the semifinal in the English Cup, when Derby County and Sheffield United met.

The match was from every point interesting and contested in the best possible good feeling. The wind which blew strongly in favour of Hunslet in the first half, was a great factor in their gaining the lead. The goal which Albert Goldthorpe kicked was a grand one, but the Hunslet spectators had hardly time to simmer down to their normal condition ere the Oldham forwards had dribbled over, and Sam Lees had scored a try. The goal put Oldham ahead. The Goldthorpes, who were prominent throughout the whole of the game, gave a specially fine display when Walter scored from his brother's pass. This brought the scores level—five points all—but when Albert landed a goal and gave his side a lead of two points, chagrin was writ large on the features of the Oldham crowd. This grief spread right from the features down to their clog-soles when the great and only Albert dropped a goal from half-way. The voices of those who at the start had made known their desire to wager in favour of Oldham were not heard when the players took a rest at the interval. They were given some hope, however, soon after the resumption, for the Watersheddings men pressed for a whole ten minutes. Then, after a momentary visit of the Yorkshiremen to the opposing side's quarters, the Oldham passing machinery was seen in "beautiful working order," as the song says. Fletcher did a daring thing in charging Mitchell and dispossessing him, but it succeeded, and, passing to Moffatt, the latter was able to score and give his side a well-earned lead. That was the beginning of the end. The Oldham men would not be held, and they ran in try after try. Their exhibition in the last few moments of the game was grand. That they won the match by nineteen points to nine everybody knows, and that they deserved their victory we have no hesitation in saying.

More than one event has served to make the past football season one of the most memorable in the history of the game. The corpse is still warm, but the season of 1898-9 is as dead as a door nail—yea, as Old Scrooge himself—and we don't know that we are sorry we are to have a much-needed rest until September next. Sheffield United have established one or two records—appearing in more games in the competition for the F.A. Cup than ever fell to the lot of any other club, and they have also carried off more plunder in the shape of £ s. d. They also placed their name among the select few who have won the Cup the first time they reached the final, and looked at in one way and another Sheffield United have played a very important part.

Another event that calls for notice is the fact that Aston Villa have put up a new record in connection with the League tournament, inasmuch as they alone have won the championship no fewer than four times. They have earned the league trophy in the seasons 1893-4, 1895-6, 1896-7, and 1898-9. To be more precise, they have finished first three times during the past four seasons, so that if they are not entitled to the distinction of the finest team in England we would like to know who is. Certainly no team can touch them on the score of consistency, for in this respect they are a long way ahead of any other club that can be named. They have been League champions four times in half a dozen years, which is really a superb record.

With the solitary exception of annexing the English Cup, Sheffield cannot look back upon the doings of the past eight months with any degree of satisfaction. Both the town's representatives have had a weary drop in the League register. One club has slipped out of the First Division, and the other is as low as it can be without also incurring expulsion. Sheffield United have not won half so many victories, remembering the extension of the League, and have figured in three times as many losses. The defence shows a tremendous falling away, and, whichever way their record is looked at, it is dismal reading. In view of their invincibility in the Cup competition, it would look as though the team had set their affections entirely on the trophy, and allowed the League to slide. Such a conclusion is quite justifiable.

Amateur football in London has been well represented by the London Caledonians and Clapton. Both clubs have a prior claim on the public as compared to the rest, and the Scots listened to good advice when they entered one of the Metropolitan Cup Competitions. To-day they are the Middlesex Cupholders, and no one can deny that, as a team, the Caleys have been a great drawing force. The Casuals and the Old Carthusians have not been quite so prominent this year, although the latter hold the London Charity Cup—and the Corinthians, handicapped to a certain extent by the new secretarial arrangements, do not appear to have been quite up to their usual form. The best thing Clapton did this season was in the English Cup-ties against Tottenham Hotspur, where they drew at the Spotted Dog, and only lost by a goal at Northumberland Park. Last Saturday the London Caledonians wound up the season at Kensalrise, where they suffered defeat at the hands of the Queen's Park Rangers by 2—1. Evans scored for the winners, and Robertson reduced the lead during the second half. This game marked the last appearance of the Rangers as an amateur team, and Campbell, the old Hotspur trainer will now do his best, with the aid of an ambitious directorate to put a really powerful side in the field by next autumn. If successful, and the club enters the Southern League it is to be hoped that the Post-office authorities will furnish better accommodation than at present exists.

Taking all the departments of the game, I should say that the four most prominent men in London during the past season have been W. H. Waller (goal), Willie Russell (back), Stanley Briggs (half-back), and Calvay (forward). The name of Waller has been in everybody's mouth, and even Scotland bows down to the popular skipper of the Richmond Association club. Russell, of the Caleys, has not only played a consistent and artistic game at back, but he took part in the Scottish trial match, and Stanley Briggs had all football London with him at the Palace when he appeared to the South team against the North. The Clapton half has well earned his popularity, for there are few men concerned in the business of life who are prepared to give up so much of their time in the game. What the Middlesex Association think of him can be deduced from the magnificent reception he got at their annual smoking concert. Calvey, the boyish-looking forward of Millwall, has charmed everyone with his eager determination and skill. He is a worker to the finger tips, and this week we shall probably know his destination for next season. The news will be interesting.

MR. O. T. BLAKE, who was lately promoted to a Deputy Examiner of the second class, has been placed on special duty to revise the Public Works, Account Codes.

MAJOR S. G. BURRARD, R. E., who is now undergoing a course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, will be the probable successor of Colonel Gore, who is in charge of the Trigonometrical Survey.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

ONCE more "Sipi" has come and gone. It would be interesting to know to what joyous ruler of India we owe this erratic holiday, at whose dawn all Government offices lock their doors, and from Secretary to sweeper all sally forth on the long road to Mashobra. I know a man who is presently going to engage himself upon a history of Simla, and I shall ask him to devote a part of his research to this point. There are doubtless other memorials in bronze or brass of that festive excellency, but none more agreeable or apparently more enduring than this little annual spree. The best way to do Sipi is to go out the night before and sleep at the Mashobra Hotel and descend the steep little valley under the bazaar to the fair the next day. But there are other ways of doing it: one is to go to breakfast at Mahasu, which is another ridge near by. This is an excellent way of obtaining a sumptuous repast—I have fond recollections of a real gooseberry tart,—but cannot be recommended as a method of getting to Sipi. I think it entails a detour of about five miles, most of them on end. Another way is to send out lunch, and this is not bad if you can be quite sure that your kitmutgar will spread it in a place remote from the tom toms, which the Raja's elephant has not occupied before you. The little valley has an atmosphere all its own on these occasions, however, and it is not conducive to good appetite. Quite the best plan is to be a superior person occupying rooms at the Gables, seeing the fair early in the morning and dispensing tea, your own tea, to thirsty friends who toil up from it in the afternoon.

It is worth while going to Sipi, not only to see the round-eyed hill people in their gayest clothes, some of whom I believe come to Sipi to see the sahibs from Simla, but for the practical purposes of a fair, for quaint purchase and chance of barter not to be elsewhere found. One man this year had eleven elephant bells to sell, very queer and quite "the sort of thing nobody else has you know," as Mrs. Turnover-Smith remarked, whom I had the privilege of escorting, when she became possessed of one and gave it to me to carry. It is not a suitable ornament for a lady, but for some reason it pleased her. Strings of raw turquoises are here too, and blue and green and golden beads and small brass gods of the only really benevolent aspect I have seen in India. There is some virtue in the brass god of Sipi, for the rain always descends on the day of the festival, and the little crops rejoice all round. As the shades of evening descend there is a homeward rush of excited ponies and ramping jhampanis along the road which skirts the precipice, some six miles and a toll in the middle, and next day master, man and horse alike devote to recovering from Sipi.

The week has seen the commencement of performances at the theatre by the Simla A. D. C., which gave a bright little matinee last Tuesday and Wednesday, in which Mrs. Blenkinsop and Mrs. Cunninghame Hughes made their debut as the two charming

> "Widows of the class
> That is called in India 'grass,'"

and the success it achieved promises well for the more aspiring pieces that are under preparation. Two gymkhanas also have been held, one on Saturday and another on Wednesday, and polo and cricket also have been going on in spite of somewhat unsettled weather.

Simla is naturally much interested in the question of its railway, and now that Mr. Harrington, the engineer-in-chief, is here to superintend operations, rapid progress is being made with the alignment. The points where the line will cross the principal ranges between Simla and Kalka are found to admit of little choice, for in each case there appears to be a gap, of which the one between Boileauguna and Tara Devi, close to the station, is typical, which is so much lower than any other, that it becomes an obligatory point in the alignment. These definitely settled, the pegging out of the best route from one of them to the next becomes a matter of no great difficulty, since the contour lines of the ranges have already been carefully mapped. The company have wisely decided to take the line round the ridges without any long tunnelling or heavy cuttings, in the first instance. This means a good deal of extra length and additional curvature, but it has the immense advantage of enabling the line to be opened for traffic with certainty by the year 1902. This done and earnings commenced, it will be easy to gradually improve the gradients and make the curves easier by tunnels and cuttings through ridges which will at first be skirted. Traffic meanwhile will continue to be carried round the diversions, which will only be abandoned one by one as the shorter cut which replaces each is completed. Elsewhere the line will remain as originally laid out, gradual improvement only being effected in the permanent way, as circumstances may render practicable. The stage of clearing a pathway along the alignment has now been reached, so that before long it will be possible to ride the whole way from Simla to Kalka over the track the railway will eventually take, with an inclination nowhere greater than one in twenty-five. From this to the laying of the rails is no very great step, and will be quickly done.

Regarding the entry of the railway into Simla the position is this. We have seen that the gap between Tara Devi and Boileauguna, where the cart road now crosses the ridge, is an obligatory one. The question therefore only remains how the stretch from Simla to this gap is to be negotiated. Two routes are available. The first and most obvious is that followed by the cart road. This, however, is found to be too short to enable the hill to be climbed without gradients steeper than one in twenty-five, which is the limit arranged for the railway. By going round on the Jutogh side of Prospect Hill, and behind Viceregal Lodge, however, the necessary gradients can be easily obtained, and that too without interfering very much with valuable house property. The line would then pass through a cutting about thirty feet below the level of the Yarrows, and between this house and the khud side, the only house likely to require removal being Race View, not very far beyond which the line would eventually burrow through the hill to a station situated about where the tonga terminus now stands. It is very much in this locality that the proposed tunnel for the proposed northern drainage channel, recommended both by the Simla Extension Commission and the Municipal Committee, is likely to be built. It remains to be seen whether the same excavation, therefore, cannot be made to do duty for both projects.

Of matters which concern the country generally the most important to be announced here during the past week has been that of the regimental reliefs for next cold season, which are as proportionately extensive as the last were restricted. Next in interest may be placed the new Mining Regulations, which are understood to have been practically settled, though they have not as yet been published, and which are expected to go a long way towards removing the drawbacks of the present much criticised rules. Another important matter which has been upon the *tapis* is the subject of the reduction of cable rates for home messages, which has been before the Viceroy and seems to be coming to a head. In this connection it may be noticed that an interesting discovery has been made. It has the effect of altogether exploding the time-honoured argument against granting India the reduction that has long been made in the case of Australia. This argument has been based upon the alleged greater cable traffic between Australia and England than between India and England. The returns which have now been compiled, however, show clearly that so far from the Australian traffic being greater than the Indian, it is actually much less. It seems there are fifty per cent. more commercial cables from India than from Australia, and three times as many domestic messages. The fact deserves to be widely known, and now that it has been brought to light it may be hoped that more time will not be lost in securing terms similar to those of which Australia has long had the advantage.

An important piece of information has come from home this week of what claims to be an even better explosive than the orthodox cordite for use in India. It is "Vickers explosive," which takes its name from that of its inventor. It is now being experimented with at Waltham Abbey, and if the uniformity in explosive force, unalterability and freedom from corrosive action on the gun barrel, which it is believed to possess, are realised, it will undoubtedly be of immense value. Its precise nature was at first kept a secret, but the substance has now been patented, and as the patent is available to all it is disclosing no confidence to say that it consists of uric acid precipitated by alcohol and ether, and then acted upon by nitric acid, much as in the case of gun cotton. It is thus somewhat analogous to the explosive that has been taken up by the Russian Government, and the result of the trials now being made with it will be awaited with great interest.

Vickerite is not the only explosive that is being experimented with at home just now, for an attempt is also in progress to obtain a more satisfactory combination of the ingredients that go to make up cordite. It is the report on this last named experiment that has to be awaited before the Government Nilgiri Cordite Factory can be built. The principal objection to cordite at present is the excessive heat it is in some cases develops in exploding, and the consequent injury it does to the rifle barrel. To obviate this it is proposed to decrease the relative proportion of nitro-glycerine as compared with gun cotton in the finished product. The change may not at first sight seem a very great one, but the problem of its accomplishment is not altogether a simple one, and the resulting explosive will require exhaustive experiment to test its behaviour and ballistic properties, under all the various conditions to which it will be liable to be subjected, before any move can be made in the direction of substituting it for cordite, which, with all its imperfections, has proved itself infinitely ahead of anything previously used.

THE RETIRING DEWAN OF BARODA.

DEWAN BAHADUR S. SHRINIVASA RAGHAV AIYANGAR, Dewan of Baroda, goes on privilege leave from to-day to the 15th of July, after which date, is now well known, he does not contemplate rejoining the Gaekwar's service. He has finally resolved to quit the Dewan's post in spite of its temptations, being convinced, it is said, that his remaining at Baroda any longer would serve no useful purpose. Judged by the record of his services to the State during his short tenure of office, his departure is to be regretted in the interests of the Baroda administration. During the past three years the Baroda Durbar has reaped benefits which compare favourably with the advantages which Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao was able to secure for the state by his high class statesmanship. The controversy between the local Government and the Baroda State regarding the opium administration at Baroda took an acute form soon after the Dewan's taking charge of his post. The Baroda Smuggling Case brought matters to a head and it was made the basis for a general charge of inefficiency of opium administration at Baroda. The Dewan met the charge in a weighty document, which must have shown to the Bombay Government that it was no mean opponent they had to do battle with. Indeed, in the fight the local Government was worsted, and the Government of India upheld the Dewan's contention that the Baroda opium arrangements were satisfactory and that no inference could be drawn against the administration from a solitary instance of smuggling in which the part played by the Bombay Opium Department was by no means unobjectionable. Another matter on which the Dewan was able to secure from the Government of India a decision favourable to the Baroda Durbar was the question regarding the control over the Dhari Regiment. For the past thirty years and more, a regiment has been organised and stationed at Dhari at the expense of the Gaekwar's Government for suppressing outlawry in Kathiawar. The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli exercised supervision over the regiment. This exercise of supervision and the clash and conflict of authority and jurisdiction it led to formed the subject of a closely reasoned and respectful representation to the Government of India, in which a demand was made for the removal of the supervision by the Assistant A. G. G. and the transfer of the control to the Gaekwar's Government. The Government of India have granted the demand, and the retiring Dewan might well feel proud of this achievement. Several other matters concerning the foreign relations of the Baroda State were brought to a successful termination, and the marked success in this respect which the Baroda Government achieved during the past three years is attributable to the Minister's tactful ways and to the polished, dignified and honest reasoning which marked all his minutes and memoranda.

Even in matters wherein he was less free to impress his personality, he leaves behind him traces of the administration having been presided over for a time at least by a talented and trained officer imbued with the best traditions of the British Indian service. The condition of agriculture in the State engaged his attention, and the rules for advancing loans to agriculturists for the construction of wells and for the recovery of the loans advanced were remodelled so as to afford help to the agriculturists without entailing hardship on them. The chief features of the improvements in this direction are that the advances work themselves out by means of a small addition to the assessment of the lands so improved and the ryots in whose case the loans have been infructuous owing to causes beyond their control are excused repayment. The establishment of an Agricultural Bank in one of the most backward portions of the Gaekwar's territory has been determined upon. Arrangements have been made for collecting agricultural statistics and for making a survey of the agricultural practices in the state. Numerous non-agricultural taxes of a vexatious character which prevailed in the Baroda district were abolished and consolidated into a single tax based on an equitable principle. The Customs tariff in Baroda which fettered the free growth of trade in that city was thoroughly overhauled and rearranged in the interests of trade and commerce. Several important measures were initiated in regard to the details of the Survey and Settlement Department, notably in regard to the "nervadari" villages in the Petlad taluka. The thorny question of the settlement of villages alienated in the past was dealt with, and in regard to vatan property revised rules were framed for regulating its succession and determining its character. Arrangements have been made to conserve and improve the Songhad and Vyara forests, which will go on increasing year by year in importance and value to the Gaekwar's Government on account of the Tapi Valley Railway. The depreciated copper currency of Baroda was a source of great hardship to poor people. The Dewan gave relief to the people by withdrawing from circulation half-anna pieces to such an extent as to make the actual copper coin in circulation commensurate as nearly as possible with the real needs of the state. In educational matters liberal grants-in-aid were sanctioned for the establishment of primary schools, and the salaries of teachers in such schools were raised so as to attract good men to teach infants. One noticeable feature of the Dewan's educational policy is the introduction of agriculture as a compulsory subject in all vernacular schools. By way of giving impetus to technical education imparted at the Kala Bhavan of Baroda, orders were issued to obtain articles required for Government offices from that institution. A scheme was sanctioned to relieve over-crowding in Baroda City. The house-to-house conservancy system was introduced in some of the important towns. In these and numerous other details of administration, the practised hand of an experienced administrator was seen at work.

But perhaps the most noteworthy events which attracted attention during the retiring Minister's regime and which put to the test his tact and wisdom were the Pilwai imbroglio and the control of the plague in Baroda territory. In both these matters the Dewan showed ability and shrewdness of a high order. In the former affair he successfully dealt with the indiscretion and bungling of subordinate officers without lowering the prestige and dignity of the Baroda *musnud*. In the matter of the plague the Baroda Durbar has already received high praise from the Government of India for its efficient administration. Indeed, the retiring Dewan could justly claim to have rendered a valuable service to the state, even if there were nothing else in his three years' record than his remarkably successful plague administration at Baroda. Dewan Bahadur Shrinivasa Raghav Aiyangar goes back to his Presidency with his reputation considerably enhanced, and it is believed in well informed circles that the Madras Government intend in the not distant future to appoint him to a seat on the Revenue Board, a unique honour, which he will have richly deserved by his proved merit and ability.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN LEONARD ROGERS, officiating in charge of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, has just carried out some interesting and successful inoculations against rinderpest in the Bareilly district. The method used is the serum one, a large quantity of this material having now been made at the Muktesar Laboratory. This method is a very great advance on the original bile method, which has now been quite given up in South Africa on account of the short duration of the immunity produced by it and of the danger that the bile may originate the disease itself in some cases. The

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

In the China Mail is found the following news concerning the war in the Philippines :—

MANILA, April, 29.

The Filipino envoys of President Aguinaldo, as representing the Republican Government of the Philippines, have asked Major-General Elwell, S. Otis, the U.S. Governor-General, to proclaim a cessation of hostilities for a period of three weeks, to enable the Filipinos to assemble their Convention to discuss the situation and determine whether they should continue to fight or propose terms for the basis of a treaty of peace.

Major-General Otis replied to this proposal with a point-blank refusal, declining to discuss terms with the Filipinos. He offered an amnesty to all political offenders who had taken up arms against the United States Government, but stipulated that it must be a complete surrender.

Reports received here from the rebel lines show that the position of the rebels in the vicinity of Apalit is absolutely hopeless, Major-General MacArthur assailing their lines on the front whilst Major-General Lawton's division menaces their flank.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL STOTZENBERG.

The following items are taken from *The American* :—

MANILA, April 25.

The insurgent war is still on and as the hospital boats steamed up the river Sunday night from the captain of the port's office, they bore the true facts and told the tale, for their precious freight aboard consisted of the bodies of seven dead and forty-three wounded ; all were members of either the 4th cavalry, the Nebraska or Iowa regiments, who encountered the insurgents, ambushed in strong force, at the two forks of the river and about four miles due east of Malolos.

The following are the facts gleaned from a major who was through the encounter :

Three troops of the 4th cavalry, who were in the flying column, went out opposite the above place, were suddenly attacked. Major Bell, who was in charge at the time, was reading his dispatches by the light of matches struck by his courier, when the enemy suddenly opened up, and a hail of bullets was the reception tendered from three sides. The fire was returned by the cavalry, when the Nebraskans came to their relief, but not before a few were wounded and the insurgents had captured one of their brave comrades who was at once carried within the insurgent lines.

Many were the surprises, and anger burned deep in the hearts of the Nebraska men when at 11 o'clock it was whispered down the line that Colonel Stotzenburg was dead, pierced by three Mauser bullets, and that close in death beside him was lying the body of Lieutnant Sisson, mortally wounded and who expired before he reached the city. The firing became more deadly as every man made every bullet count.

The fight was now general and it was daylight when the Iowa camp up to reinforce the cavalry and Nebraskans. The battle raged fiercely all morning until noon, when the insurgent force, which had strongly entrenched itself, was forced to retreat with heavy loss.

GENERAL LAWTON MOVING NORTH.

Major-General Lawton with his expedition to the north, arrived Sunday morning at Novaliches, meeting with little or no resistance since they left La Loma. During the March between these two points many men fell out of line on account of exhaustion. Yesterday another advance was made to Norzagaray, fifteen miles further north. This is the city where Aguinado is now supposed to be, and where the last desperate stand by him is supposed to be made.

FIGHTING YESTERDAY NEAR SANTA MARIE.

The north line was again the scene of action yesterday along the Iowa and the Minnesota line. It seems the Insurgents had come in during the night and under cover of darkness due trenches for making a stand between Malolos and Santa Marie.

While the engagement lasted, about three hours, only four of the American forces were wounded slightly. But up to a late hour last night they had not been brought to the city, hence it was impossible to learn their names or the particulars of the engagement.

THE ADVANCE ON CALUMPIT.

MANILA, April 26.

Major-General MacArthur's lines were again busy Monday afternoon and night, the firing extending all along the front of the Montanas, South Dakota, and Nebraska regiments while one battalion of the Iowa was twice engaged.

The advance movement being made on Calumpit, was continued, but up to yesterday noon that city was still in the hands of the rebels, who made several desperate stands in all three engagements. Yesterday all was reported quiet, only slight desultory firing being done.

The insurgent loss is figured at 80 killed and double that number wounded, while the American loss was five or six killed and twenty-two wounded. The killed and wounded were brought to the city yesterday at one o'clock by train, and were conveyed to the hospital on the launch "New York."

LAWTON'S COLUMN STILL MOVING NORTH.

Major-General Lawton is still advancing on to Norzagaray, which is supposed to be Aguinaldo's stronghold. Up to noon yesterday he had advanced 11 miles beyond Novaliches, and was nearing San Jose, the advance being slightly retarded by the insurgents.

Monday evening a slight skirmish was had before the troops went into camp for the night, resulting in the mortally wounding of one of the 22nd and the wounding of three others.

AMERICANS CAPTURED BY THE FILIPINOS.

MANILA, May 2.

It transpires that Captain Rockefeller and six men of the 9th United States Infantry, who have been missing for upwards of a week, were captured by the Filipino insurgents, and are now being held prisoners at the town of San Tomas, in the Province of Pampanga.

Lieutenant Gilmore and nine bluejackets belonging to the U.S. cruiser Yorktown, who went ashore a month ago at the Baler River on the Pacific Coast of Luzon, are also in confinement at San Tomas.

The American troops now at Apalit have forwarded supplies of provisions to the prisoners.

THE CAPTURE OF CALUMPIT.

MANILA, April 26.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning General MacArthur's army, quartered at Malolos, began the advanced toward Calumpit. General Hale was about two miles north and one mile east, so that an hour's march would bring the two lines in communication. General MacArthur remained with General Wheatons brigade, following the line of the railroad which carried the armoured cars. Part of the Kansas regiment was on the left of the track, spreading over to right where it joined the Montana men ; the Montana right was in touch with the 4th Cavalry and Utah guns which were being brought up, following the west bank of the Bagbag river. Just across the river was Hale's brigade with the Nebraska on the left flank, the South Dakota and Iowa and the mountain guns.

Over a mile and a half was covered by this long line before a shot was fired, and then there was a temporary halt. About three miles from Malolos heavy trenches were discovered about a mile a head. Major Bell's scouting parties had located these trenches several days previously, so the men were on the watch. The works ran directly across the road, and for two hundred feet in front of them the track was destroyed.

The fight was opened by a twenty-five minutes' shelling from the train. The two armoured cars were pushed down the track until the range was about 1,300 yards, and pandemonium reigned while Gatlings, Hotchkiss, and the 6-pounder were turned loose. Over on the right, Major Young with three field guns got into position and dropped his shrapnel over the trenches. Beyond a few scattering shots there was no reply until Hale began advancing across the open fields to the bend in the Bagbag River. Then the enemy opened up and poured in a terrific fire. The men continued advancing, by rushes, firing as they ran, until the river bank was reached, and there they lay down, less than sixty yards from the opposite side, and commenced a fight against bomb-proof trenches. The odds were most uneven, but the artillery following the advance forced its way out on the point at the junction of the two rivers, and trained its shells at 100 yards range on the insurgent trenches. Something had to give way soon, and the natives finally gave up and ran for the woods, leaving a force of men to man the loopholes.

Hale's troops crossed the river, some fording up to their chins, others swimming, finally reaching the bank, and occupied the trenches.

On the left the fight was not so heavy as most of the enemy rushed to the relief of the trenches on their left when Hale made his attack. Reconnoitering parties were sent across the river and into the woods, finding several trenches deserted, but the natives were still near the city. About 4 o'clock the enemy set fire to the town, but steadily opposed any advance of small parties. The troops camped along the Bagbag River until this morning, when it proposed to enter the city.

Up to six o'clock last night Calumpit itself had not been occupied by the troops. A river still separates the town, and as the bridge is destroyed some time must be occupied in getting the Army across. In all probability Calumpit is now ours, although splendid opportunities were available for a still further resistance.

Our loss was six killed and 28 wounded. Among the wounded are Major Eager, 1st Nebraska, and Lieuts. Pratt and Lapp, South Dakotta. The enemy's loss is estimated at 100 killed and wounded.

27th April.

The Engineers have succeeded in repairing the damaged railroad bridge near Calumpit to such an extent that the bull carts can be taken over. The steel span that the insurgeuts out down was about 50 feet long and the stone foundation on the bank was half gone. In addition the water runs deep right up to the edge of the banks, so the work of throwing a new span was a matter of a great difficulty, especially when the limited means and number of the Engineers Corps are taken into consideration.

Yesterday morning many of the bull carts had succeeded in crossing without mishap, carrying over rations and supplies to Wheaton's brigade. As soon as the troops had breakfasted and received additional ammunition the Montana and Kansas Regiments began the advance from the road bank of the Bagbag River. The left of the line remained in the open fields, while the right entered the woods lying directly behind the old trenches at the junction of the Bagbag and Chico River. Only a few moments passed before firing from a trench beyond a small stream flowing directly across the line of march. Another small detachment opened up from the right, obtaining a partial flank fire. The advantage was only temporary. Under the heavy fire of the Montanas the natives deserted the position, leaving several killed, and retreated with all haste toward Calumpit.

In the meantime the Kansas, on the left, managed to stir up the insurgents in a trench across the Rio Grande River, the reby making the row decidedly lively. The Artillery was hurried up into position and shelled the works for several minutes while the Infantry rested his fire. Over to the extreme right the two mountain guns of General Hale's Brigade began dropping shrapnel into the churchyard.

Men who were under fire report that the natives used cannon and a rapid-fire gun, but no damage was accomplished by this long-looked-for artillery. A little before noon, the men reached the suburbs of the town and began a hot street fight, which lasted several minutes. General Hale's brigade being on the extreme right and closer to the town than those on the left wing, had splendid opportunities for pausing in a flank fire across Wheaton's front. Then the rebels cleared out and Calumpit became American. The loss was Montana,two killed and three wounded ; Kansas, one killed. Nine wounded natives were brought into the hospital.

MANILA, 28th April.

The battle of the Rio Grande yesterday morning marked a period in the war. The victory was by far the most important since the signal repulse of February 5th. The effect upon the insurgent army must be farreachiug. Never in the course of the fighting has such strong opposition been encountered, and never has the defeat been more sudden and complete.

The battle opened at daylight, with the insurgents strongly intrenched for three miles along the north bank of the Rio Grande. They used a small, muzzle-loading brass canon, chiefly noticeable for its loud bark. On the south bank were the Kansas and Montana men lying in the long grass and hastily constructed earth-works. On the right of the line were three guns of the 6th and Utah Artillery. For three hours it was give and take, with scarcely a pause, save to allow the heated rifles to cool.

The great steel bridge that spans the Rio Grande was so damaged that the men could pass over only very slowly, and with great danger, besides being under fire from the opposite trenches.

Finally two men of the Kansas regiment slipped down the bank a few hundred yards below the bridge, jumped into the water and began swimming to the opposite bank, carrying a rope with them. Hardly a man who saw the act felt that it could succeed, but slowly and strongly they struck out, advancing directly in the face of the enemy. While they were in the water the men poured the hottest, fastest fire they knew of into the Filipino trenches. At last the swimmers reached the opposite bank and made fast the rope. Once across there was very little danger, as the trenches were too high to admit of a direct fire below. A raft was hastily thrown together, and Colonel Funston and eight men began their perilous trip across, guiding themselves by the rope. Finally when about two companies had succeeded in crossing the line band charged on the works from which the insurgents begun to retreat and taking prossession of the enemy's trenches they poured in an enfiladng fire that broke the backbone of the long river fortifications. The rest of the Kansas men crossed over the bridge under fire, in single file, quickly followed by the Montana regiment.

It was impossible to move the cannon. When the insurgents deserted the trenches the main body retread to the left, entering some thick woods, the others defending the trenches near the bridge deserted their cannon and escaped up the railroad track, where several were killed before they had run 200 yards.

Two companies of Kansas men struck into the woods after the flying natives and stirred up a large number of soldiers who had evidently been waiting to relieve the men in the trenches. While the fight was going on at long range, the general and staff officers posted on the railroad were watching a long wavering line that was steadily advancing from the direction of Macabebe—nearer and nearer it came until finally it was possible to distinguish two long lines of skirmishers drawn up in regular order of battle, firing line and supports, with a body in company formation in the rear.

Fully two thousand natives were drawn up on an open plain in battle arry. It could hardly be believed ; but the SouthDakota regiment was brought in case of need, and when the enemy was within 2,000 yards range General Wheaton order the firing to commence. At the same time the Kansas companies opened up on the edge of the woods. At the first volley the enemy dropped flat on the ground and returned the fire. In twenty minutes they got up and commenced to murch to the rear. The range was so great that practically no damage was done by either side, yet they continued to retreat. A single mounted officer dashed up and down the lines, apparently doing his utmost to drive his men back. At last they did turn and come on at the double time, but when the fire was opened again all desire to come nearer seemed to cease and they commenced an orderly retreat, going off in the direction of Macabebe.

Wheaton then resumed his advance and succeeded in reaching Apalit, four and one-half miles beyond Calumpit, taking three lines of trenches on the way. Our loss was one Montana private killed and six men wounded, including Captain Jensen and Major Miller.

Thirty-seven prisoners were taken with their arms. Some of them were caught blaing in a mudhole with their rifles buried in the mud. On the approach of the soldiers they waved a white shirt in sign of surrender.

About 4 o'clock a heavy thunder and rain storm set in, putting a stop to the operations. The Army went into camp near Apalit.

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co.'s sugar mills, situated on the South bank of the Rio Grande were partially destroyed by fire when the rebels burned the town.—*Manila Times.*

AGUINALDO AGAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

MANILA, May 4.

President Aguinaldo's envoys have made a second visit to the American lines, and after a conference asked Major-General Otis to grant an armistice.

To this application, General Otis once more replied in the negative, and the insurgent envoys have returned to Apalit.

The Spanish commissioners, who went to Dagupan to endeavour to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents, were not allowed to hold any communication with the shore, the armed rebels assembling on the beach to prevent their landing.

CAPTURE OF SAN FERNANDO.

HONGKONG, May 5.

A telegram was received from Manila this morning announcing another severe defeat of Aguinaldo and the Filipino forces. After the capture of Calumpit and Apalit, the Filipinos fell back upon the town of San Fernando. This latter town has now been captured by the American army, and we are informed the insurgents have fled to the hills for safety.

In an interview relative to the fall of Malolos and the flight of Aguinaldo and his fellow leaders, Envoy Agoncillo stated that it had never been the intention of the insurgents to remain at Malolos, that San Fernando had all along been regarded as the ideal place for the headquarters of the Revolutionary Government, and, figuratively speaking, that when the American troops attempted to take San Fernando they would begin to realise what fighting meant. In a sense, San Fernando was the sheet anchor of the Filipinos. Unfortunately for them, the Americans have come, seen and captured. We now await the next pronunciamenco of Agoncillo and the Juntas.

The most sensible thing Aguinaldo and his fellow sufferers in Luzon could do would be to throw the Juntas overboard with all the useless lumber and 'deadheads,' make complete surrender under the amnesty offered by Major-General Otis, and settle down to the peaceful recovery of lost ground. It is plain to every unprejudiced observer that the revolutionary business does not pay the people of the soil, whoever else it may benefit, and the sooner advantage is taken of the American offer the sooner will the country recover its lost prosperity.

In commenting on the jail administration in Assam for the year 1898, Mr. Cotton is glad to find that the unenviable reputation of Assam for showing the heaviest jail mortality in India has now been lost, the death-rate having fallen from 51·6 per mille in 1894 to 36·6 per mille in 1898. This result has been brought about by attention to the diet of prisoners and increased medical supervision during the unhealthy months of the year.

THE KOWLOON DISTURBANCE.

Although on the British side there were no casualties from the armed demonstration which certain bodies of Chinese offered against the hoisting of the British flag in the Kowloon extension and the loss on the rebels side as the result of the return fire—artillery and rifle—is vaguely described as "very heavy without any statistics, the incident evidently caused considerable excitement in Hongkong, and but for the energy of the military and civil authorities might have had more serious results. The trouble became critical on Saturday, the 15th of April, when Captain Superintendent May and 18 men, of whom only two were Europeans the others being Indians reached Taipoha where the British flag was to be hoisted and were making their way to the site of the destroyed matsheds. "According to the "Hongkong Daily Press" at about two oclock in the afternoon they noticed about a thousand men coming from over the hills, yelling and shouting and waving banners, and subsequently opening fire on the police. For two hours the police held their ground alone,fortunately escaping unhurt, though their position could hardly have been more exposed than it was. They only fired when the enemy got too presumptuous and appeared like rushing them. About four o'clock Captain Berger and a hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment were seen on the creast of a hill, and observing the uncomfortable position of the police came to their assistance with a run. During the next two hours several volleys were fired and though they had the effect of making the rebels keep a respectful distance they still hovered about the adjoining heights and every now and then fired their guns, of which they had several. At six o'clock Captain Long arrived in the Fame and assumed command, Seeing that there was no other way of dislodging the enemy it was decided to shell his possesion. The Fame accordingly opened and threw several shells into the village of Taipohu and towards the enemy, several of whom were killed. Then Captain Long gave the order to charge and the men went forward with a rush. On seeing them coming the enemy at once made themselves scarce, and when our men got up to where they had been they were far away. The enemy were found to have made a complete series of trenches on a position which overlooked the site of the flagstaff. On Saturday evening some 500 men of the Hongkong Regiment went over to the assistance of their comrades, but they found all quiet, and there was no stirring on the part of the enemy the whole of Sunday.

On His Excellency the Governor hearing of the disturbance he at once resolved the flag should be hoisted forthwith instead of waiting until Monday. Accordingly H. E. Major-General Gascoigne and the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart and Commodore Powell left in H. M. S Brisk. They reached Taipohu about two o'clock on Sunday. The Major-General sent word that he wanted the Hongkong Regiment to parade as quickly as possible and to form three sides of a square on what is now known as Flagstaff Hill—that is, the hill on which the police quarters had been erected and on which preparations for the hoisting of the flag had been made. The flagstaff had been erected in the early morning. On the Major-General, the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, and Commodore Powell reaching the top of Flagstaff Hill they found the Hongkong Regiment forming three sides of a square, with their guns in the centre. As the Major-General arrived the troops presented arms, and he ordered them to shoulder. Then Mr. Lockhart, who wore his full official uniform, hoisted the flag ; the troops presented arms ; and the guns fired a salute, the *Fame* and the *Brisk* doing the same. After this Mr. Lockhart read the convention and Her Majesty's Order in Council, this terminating proceedings.

On Sunday morning, the 16th a deputation from the Extension waited upon His Excellency at Government House and on behalf of themselves and others of Her Majesty's new subjects handed to him a blackwood box, with a Chinese inscription on the lid, the interpretation being, *The countrys tranquility and the people's happiness.* The box contained a couple of silk British flags, one being intended for use at the ceremony, after which it was to become the property of His Excellency and the other to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen.

The deputation expressed their deep regret at the disturbance which had taken place in the new territory, and said that they were all due to the Triad Societies, the members of which had been terrorising the villages for months past, and compelling them to disburse large sums of money.

A second flag hoisting ceremony took place on Monday, the 17th, quite as unexpectedly as the former. This time the site was opposite the Custom House outside Kowloon city. Lady Blake, the wife of the Governor, performing the ceremony. The spot where the ceremony was performed is a small open space in front of the Foreign Customs Station, only a few yards from the beach. In the background is the Customs building, facing the sea, and on the right, or south side of the "square" is the gate in the wall of a very dilapidated old fort, which is protected by an equally useless lot of cannon. On the north side are several of the gambling houses for which the city is notorious. The flagstaff stands in the angle formed by the Custom House and the wall of the fort ; and the yellow flag of China could be seen floating in the breeze for the last time on that spot.

A guard of honour, consisting of about a hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment, was landed at the jetty at three o'clock, awaiting the arrival of H.E. the Governor and party; and at 3-15 a detachment of a dozen Indian Police arrived and took up a position in the square. The Chinese flag was then hauled down, and shortly afterwards the Governor's launch Victoria arrived at the jetty with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., Lady Blake, Miss Blake, and others. The party, preceded by the guard of honour, walked up to the square and took up a position round the flagstaff, the soldiers falling in line, two deep, in front of the wall of the old fort.

After His Excellency had exchanged a few words of greeting with the elders who were present, the Union Jack, tightly tied up in a small roll, was hoisted, and at 3-35 exactly Lady Blake pulled the cord, the flag unfuried, the party raised their hats, and the Sikhs presented arms. The Governor's interpreter then read an address to the people, explaining that the territory was now British and the people British subjects, dwelling on the benign character of British rule, and wishing the people prosperity and happiness.

Printed copies of this address were then discributed amongst the crowd, who eagerly seized them and waved them in the air.

A wild rush was then made on the small party at the flagstaff, but with no evil intent, as it was caused by Lady Blake distributing a quantity of silver coin among the children who had gathered round. A furious but good-natured scramble at once occurred, and Her Ladyship and the others went inside the fort and finished the distribution there. The women, babies, and children were all the recipients of a few silver coins, and a great many happy and smiling faces were to be seen as one result of the British occupation. One little lad was seen with two tencent pieces carefully wrapped up in a copy of the address—a very appropriate combination.

By Tuesday all was reported quiet. The disorderly spirits had evidently got tired of their work, from which they were gaining nothing and no doubt thought it safer to content themselves with roving about and blundering here and there.—*The N.-C. Herald.*

Whatever be the end of the new "tringular duel" which has begun between Russia, China and Great Britain over the Muscovite demand for a direct railway connecting Manchuria and Peking, the diplomatist who has charge of British interests at the Celestial capital during the next few weeks will have an anxious time, and the crisis may be said to give his opportunity to another of the Empire's young men. Now that Sir Claude MacDonald is on sick leave, the charge of the British Embassy is in the hands of Mr. H. G. O. Bax-Ironside, who joined the diplomatic department just fifteen years ago. Mr. Bax-Ironside had the advantage of learning his first lessons in diplomacy at Constantinople from the late Sir William White, one of the foremost masters in the art in these latter days ; and he has served also at Teheran and Cairo, becoming Secretary to the Legation at Peking in July 1897. If he succeeds in keeping that somewhat elusive thing, the backbone of the Tsung-li-Yamen, stiff throughout this fresh crisis, and in compassing a check to the new Russian manœuvre, he will do credit to his fifteen years' apprenticeship.

The Independent Order of Rechabites have just held their annual meeting at Laurie's Hotel in Agra. Representatives from thirty-five branches, or tents as they are called, submitted reports of work and progress during the year that has just closed. The district secretary, Mr. Owen J. Holdway, in his annual report congratulated the members on the steady advance of the Order in India, nine new branches having been opened during the year. The funds are in a very satisfactory state, as in spite of payments of over Rs. 7,500 as Sick Benefits during the year the bankers hold a balance of nearly Rs. 11,000 to the society's credit in India. The average of 5 1-2 days' sickness during the year was not high, considering that such a large percentage—over 60 per cent.—of the members went through, the Tirah and Malakand expeditions with their regiments. Commanding Officers are amongst the first to recognise the merits of the Rechabites as a temperance organisation, and the Rev. J. H. Bateson, General Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, speaks very highly of its work in connection with the progress in the A. T. A. Civilians in larger numbers too are beginning to realise the advantages of a benefit society which provides for the day of sickness and trouble, and branches are being opened in all the large civilian centres. The society runs its own monthly magazine.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	10	5	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	7	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi ...	2	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	6	3	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	5	5	14
G Mahim and Worli ...	5	0	13
Water Division ...	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	6	12
Total ...	38	23	129
Same date last year ..	13	15	94

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade ...	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3		20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	5	5	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and M habuxmee ...	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	3	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	6	1	14
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	2	12
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	8	27
Total ...	20	24	115
Total plague deaths to date ...	46,305	40,286	
Same date last year...	21	13	80

BANDORA.

There was no attack and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 16th, 17th, and 18th was,respectively one, two,and one and on the corresponding dates last year it was one, one, and two, Yesterday (19th) Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill, while on the same date in 1898 the plague mortality was 12, the highest during the epidemic. The Banias who were wavering to leave the mandwas were compelled to return to their houses yesterday, owing to scorpions, lizards, centepedes and other reptiles, which are abundant in Damaun, issuing from the fieldground of mandwas. A few days ago, a snake, measuring 5 feet in length., of the species of *dhaman*, was discovered in the District Judge's compound, chased and killed,and yesterday a cobra-de-capello was found in the same compound and killed. Three days ago a Christian tax-collector was attacked with plague, and on the Plague Commissioner minutely examining his residence to find out the cause of the attack, discovered the skeleton of a rat in the water closet. There seem, however, chances of the patient escaping from the fatal consequences of the attack.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS REPORT.

The official report of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs brings out, says the *Standard*, at least one fact which is significant as well as unexpected. It shows that, although during the year 1898 China passed through a period of internal unrest and foreign complications, these troubles not only had no injurious effect on her commerce, but the total volume of her foreign trade during the twelvemonth was valued at 369,000,000 Haikwan taels, the highest on record. The total revenue for the year was 22,503,396 Haikwan taels. This shows a slight decrease of 238,708 taels below the receipts for the previous year. The import duties, including the duty and likin on opium, exhibit a decline of 486,224 taels, while the duties on exports, coast trade duties, tonnage duties, Yang-tse coast trade deposits and transit dues, all show increases, amounting in the aggregate to 247,516 taels. There was a loss on opium duty and likin, but as the dues collected on native opium were below the total for the previous year, there was a gain to record in favour of the foreign drug. Transit dues show a further small advance. The report goes on—"If we deduct the value of the opium imported, which pays a special duty, we have an import trade valued at 180,323,431 taels, yielding import duties amounting to 5,729,908 taels, or an *ad valorem* percentage of 3·17, which is within a measurable distance of Free Trade."

With regard to the foreign trade the report makes some pertinent remarks on the recent large investments of foreign capital. For the last twelve years there has been an annual average excess of imports over exports of about 34,000,000 taels. These figures have given rise to the belief in some quarters that China is being gradually denuded of silver to pay for the balance ; and it has even been stated that the country is approaching bankruptcy. Mr. F. E. Taylor, the author of the report, enters an elaborate analysis of the figures, with the object of proving that this depressing theory, which has a tendency to destroy credit and prevent investments in Chinese Securities, should cause no real anxiety. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the figures which come under the cognisance of the Maritime Customs Department do not represent the whole of China's foreign trade. There is a junk traffic to Corea and to the South, of which there are no available statistics, but which is certainly profitable, and there is considerable trade with Mongolia and Thibet, about 20,000,000 lb. of tea being sent annually to the latter country alone. From these and other detailed points, too technical for reproduction, there seems good reason to believe that Mr. Taylor is justified in the following conclusion :—"It may be confidently asserted that China meets the whole of her obligations without any depletion of her currency, and that the Chinese buy no imports except such as can be obtained in exchange for exports. No doubt the Government is hard pressed for funds, but the country grows wealthier every year."

The total tonnage of shipping, inwards and outwards, was 34,233,000, and of this total Great Britain contributed 62 per cent., China 24 per cent., Germany and Japan each 5 per cent., Sweden and Norway, 1 per cent., France 1 per cent., America 1 per cent., and all other flags together 1 per cent. The recorded movements of gold and silver bullion between China and foreign countries show a net export of gold worth 7,703,843 taels, and a net import of silver of 4,722,025 taels. Exchange in China having fallen below the value of silver, it was found profitable to send 3,065,275 taels to India. From Japan were received discarded yen, sold at a discount for 11,500,000 taels.

THE PROFITS OF "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

When the invasion of England was resolved upon about four years ago, Mrs. Eddy had retired from active business full of years and substance, and the ablest of her lieutenants, a Mrs. Field-King, was appointed to command. She had been, we believe, the proprietor of a bath establishment in Illinois, and seeing her extraordinary capacity for business, it is remarkable that she failed in her former calling. She began quite modestly by hiring a room for her meetings in the Portman Rooms, but in less than three years she had made money enough to house herself in an expensive flat, and had raised funds for the purchase of a derelict synagogue in Bryanston Street. Primitive Christianity, run upon strictly business principles, had done all this. In America there is a saying that has become a commonplace through frequent repetition, "Christian Science is neither Christian nor scientific." This may be true of the Christianity, but of the Science, if a profound insight into human weakness is science, it is strangely unjust. Any one, of course, who chooses to invent a new religion, can set up his tub in London, and count upon having a following of some kind ; but there must be a streak of genius in him to avow frankly that his gospel is a money-making concern without exciting suspicion of the purity of his motives. Mrs. Field-King, knowing full well, we need not doubt, the story of Simon Magus, announced from the first that her gospel was on sale. If you wanted the gift of healing yourself and your fellow-men by the power of Christ, you could have it for twenty guineas paid in advance. You then attended a course of private lessons, and emerged with the power of healing every ailment from a broken leg to the measles. Some forty persons attended the first course, and forty times twenty guineas is £840,—no paltry profit for the first season's working.—*Blackwood's Magazine, May.*

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The Royal Academy banquet took place on Saturday evening April 29, in Burlington House. Sir E. J. Poynter, President, occupied the chair, and there was a large and distinguished gathering of guests. The Prince of Wales, responding to the toast of his health, said :—

You have kindly alluded to several members of my family—to my sister, the Princess Louise, and to the Princess of Wales, and to their practical association with Art. We, the other members of the family, have not, I fear, the same practical knowledge which they possess, but we at least share with them their interest and admiration for the work of the Royal Academy. (Cheers.) You have kindly alluded, sir, to the share which I have taken in the effort to raise a suitable memorial to your late President, Sir John Millais. Whatever I have done in the matter has been, I assure you, a labour of love, and I and all those who have worked with me will be amply recompensed for their labours if they see a fine statue erected in a suitable spot. (Cheers.) People have been generous in responding to our call for subscriptions for this monument, but I am afraid we want a little more money yet, and I hope we shall not be thought extravagant in our demands if we ask some of our friends to give us a little more. (Cheers and laughter.) I am glad, sir, to hear what you have said about the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. From what I have seen and have been able to learn, I make little doubt that it will be one of the finest exhibitions which have ever been arranged. (Cheers.) I sincerely hope with you, sir, that the British Fine Art Section may be worthy of our country, and I am sure that it will be so on account of the distinguished gentlemen who form part of the special committee. I can only hope that all those who appreciate their efforts and who are in a position to help will send their best works, and I am sure that, as far as the authorities are concerned, their pictures will be well housed and will be as perfectly safe there as they are here. I tender you again my most sincere thanks for the cordial Way in which you have received this toast. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Navy and Army" was acknowledged by Mr. Goschen and Lord Lansdowne.

AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

Lord Salisbury, replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said :—

Perhaps it may not be wholly inappropriate to the remarks which the President has made if I convey to you some information which possibly has reached you already—namely, that we have signed a gratifying agreement with the Russian Government, which I think may have a good influence. (Cheers.) I do not wish to exaggerate its extent, but, in view of the relations which during the last half-century have from time to time prevailed between this country and that most important empire, I think it is a matter of congratulation that we have come to an agreement with respect to affairs in China which to a certain extent will, I think, prevent any likelihood of any collision between our interests or our objects for the future. (Cheers.) It is always, I think, a matter of congratulation, in which all her Majesty's subjects will equally sympathise, when we are able to improve our friendly relations with the other nations of the earth. (Cheers.) We have talked of alliances, and in a certain sense the phrase is perfectly just, but an alliance in the sense that with any nation we should go out to war together and bear the cost and danger of war together for each other—that kind of alliance can only very rarely take place. You may in a country neighbourhood be the very dearest friends with your neighbour, and you may say with great justice that you and he are in relations of perfect amity ; yet if you asked him to pay your solicitor's bill in a certain lawsuit I think he would be very much surprised. (Laughter and cheers.) That applies to the unity of nations. The alliances of which we speak are the alliances of good feeling between the peoples and Governments of the respective nations that are allied and not of engagements which under any circumstances are likely to bring either side into war. (Hear, hear.) On this ground I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that with so many nations on the earth we are now in relations of amity. (Cheers.) We feel that the maintenance of these relations, so long as our essential interests and our honour are preserved, are the highest objects which any Ministry can look to. (Cheers.) Whether the Peace Conference that is about to assemble will effect any improvement in the mutual relations of the nations to each other I do not know. Until the discussions are opened we cannot tell. But the very fact that such a conference should have been summoned, and summoned by the nation that in material respects is the most powerful nation on earth, is surely a good omen for future peace and an augury on which all those who value the interests of peace, civilisation, and Christianity may fitly dwell.

THE COMING DISPENSATION.

After some farther remarks Lord Salisbury proceeded :—

But I do not wish to speak in a spirit that is not consolatory—I think I see the glimmers of a dawn ahead—hopes of a new dispensation, under which art shall be duly regulated and stimulated and brought to its highest perfection. (Laughter.) Recently, in controversies that have arisen with respect to the dome of St. Paul's—(laughter)—it was intimated to me that there is a strong feeling that, at all events, it was desirable that in such matters as the dome of St. Paul's art should be placed under the care of her Majesty's Government. (Laughter.) Now, when you know what her Majesty's Government has done in the past you will be thrilled with enthusiasm at that prospect. (Laughter.) You know the way in which the Government does it work. You may imagine how the Royal Academy, once delivered over to it, will travail. With Commissions to the right of them and Commissions to the left of them, the Government will at last arrive at the conclusion that whatever is to be done must be deferred until next year. (Loud laughter.) They will find that these assistances are multiplied to them in abundant measure, as to other interests. They will be examined. Examination is great proof of the favour which the Government lends to the movements that it supports. Nobody will be allowed to paint a picture until he has proved to the Civil Service examiners that he can speak and write two dead languages, and after that his life will be a life shadowed by inspectors. (Laughter.) Wherever he turns there will be an inspector to determine whether his action is entirely consistent with the latest sanitary theory—(laughter)—whether, I suppose, a painter in his method of mixing his colours can pass the verdict of the highest chemists of the day—(laughter)—and whether he can also show that the subjects which he patronises are up to the highest points—well, of County Council morality. (Laughter and cheers.) What havoc such doctrines will make of the beautiful exhibition we have seen I do not venture to forecast, but in the course of time we shall all come within the government and administrative hierarchy of the day, and art, I have no doubt, will not escape. At all events, it will give a reason which I for one have always found rather difficult to understand—why you have so graciously honoured us with a toast on these festive occasions, because I am afraid that our existence has little in it that is germane to art. But in future, when we are your guides, philosophers, and friends, when we examine you, inspect you, and regulate you, when all your financial transactions are submitted to the careful scrutiny of the Treasury, when you find that you agree with them as to the main sum, but that there is a difference of 6 1-2d., which provides you with material for six months' animated correspondence—(laughter)—when these things happen you will know that you have reason to appreciate us, and there will be a reason in self-interest for that which we now attribute to your abundant courtesy, and which leads you to propose our health to the Royal Academy. (Laughter and cheers.)

The toast of "Music and the Drama" was acknowledged by Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Squire Bancroft, that of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation" by the Lord Mayor, and that of "The Guests" by the Lord Chief Justice, who proposed "The Royal Academy," to which the President responded.

The spurt in the East Indian Railway's traffic as compared with last year had a slight check in the week ending May 7th, when the earnings, compared with the corresponding week of 1898, showed a decrease of Rs. 29,390. On the year the total earnings are Rs. 3,16,803 better.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females su

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Rowland, of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has invented a "multiplex" telegraph by which as many as eight messages can be sent over the same wire, and for great distances. The message is printed in the ordinary letters and numerals. It is sent by an apparatus like a type-writer—that is to say, by playing on a keyboard. Four messages go each way by "duplexing" the line.

The "coherer" of the wireless telegraph and such-like apparatus consists of metal dust, through which a current of electricity is passed. When the electric waves in the either influence the "coherer" the dust "coherers" and a stonger current passes through it. Herr Aschkinass finds, however, that if the dust be moistened with water the action is reversed, and a weaker current passes when the electric waves influence it. Copper filings, or even two copper wires point to point with water between will serve the purpose. Herr Neugschwender has also found that a film of moisture on glass acts as a "coherer" when it is evaporating away. Peroxide of lead acts as a coherer of the same kind as the damp coherer of Aschkinass—that is to say, it increases in resistance to the current when the waves act on it.

The proposed route for the All-British Pacific Cable by Fanning Island is that advocated by Sir Sandford Fleming, K. C. M. G., the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., and other independent engineers. Mr. Bright has discussed the route from different points of view in his "Submarine Telegraphs," his article in the "Fortnightly," and his paper to the British Association. The longest section of the cable will be 3,700 miles; the greatest depth of water probably four statute miles; and the temperature at the bottom only two degrees above the freezing point for a great part of the way.

In spring time, above all in April or May, the soil emits an odour which Berthelot referred to a volatile principle. According to Mr. Clarke Nuttall, the odour is due to a microbe wich forms the volatile substance. It is called Clodothrix odorifera, and has been cultivated in America. It is colourless, and resembles a fine wire, and feeds on vegetable matter.

M. Cambier, of Lille, has invented a motor fire-engine which works well. As fire-engines are confined to cities and streets, the motor seems marked out for them in preference to horses.

In a recent number of the "Psychological Review" Mr. Havelock Ellis has an interesting paper so the "Evolution of Modesty," in which he seeks to show that modesty is founded on a fear of disgusting others. Mr. Hiram M. Stanley, of Lake Forest, Illinois, controverts this view, and argues that real modesty comes from a regard to one's own feelings rather than the feelings of others. Miss Hapgood, in "Russian Rambles," has related that when she went to bathe with Russian ladies she had to dispense with a bathing costume, otherwise they would have thought she was concealing some personal defect. Mr. Stanley supposes that the Russian ladies had a fear of disgusting others, but no real modesty. Modesty, he maintains, is a feeling of dislike to display of any kind, a delicacy and refinement, a mode of self-respect. The blush of modesty is the converse of the paler of fear. Acts of modesty may have begun in fear of disgusting others, but modesty is, he maintains, a later evolution, and is destined to a higher development.

The late Professor Helmholtz was one of the greatest physicists of his age and country. As might be supposed, by those who knew him, his head was of the broad South German, Celtic, or Alpine type, not of the long-headed Teutonic, or Hanoverin, type. According to Professor David Hansemann, of the University of Berlin, who writes in the "Zeitschrift fur Psychologie," the "cephalic Index" of his head was 85·25, that is to say, the breadth was to the length as 85‡ to 100. The size of his head was about the same as that of Bismarck, another broad-head, and rather smaller than that of Wagner. The circumference was 59 centimetres; that of Darwin was 56·3 centimetres. The weight of the brain was 1,440 grammes, or nearly 100 grammes above the average.

The convolutions of the brain were peculiarly deep and well-marked, especially in the parts which, after Flechsig, are concerned with associations. The frontal convolutions were very deeply cut. In his youth Helmholtz was rather hydrocephalous, that is, had "water on the brain," like Cuvier, and this is regarded by some as favouring intelligence by enlarging the skull and affording the brain room to grow. All the same, Professor Hansemann does not recommend the injection of water into the skulls of children to produce geniuses.

An Arctic plant, the orchis cruenta, hitherto found in Norway, Sweden, Iceland, but not in England, has been discovered by Mr. Goss in the marshes of Cumberland, near Borrowdale.

The gold-bearing slates of Nova Scotia, according to Mr. J. E. Woodman in the "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," run along the eastern side of the country in a belt about 25 miles broad, and cover an area of 6000 square miles. The rocks are intersected with veins of quartz and calcite containing gold both free and in the various sulphides which abound. The veins are parallel to the planes of stratification, but they seem a deposit from hot water bearing their substances in solution.

The Ghizeh Zoological Garden at Cairo is open every day, and the collection includes two lionesses which belonged to the Khalifa at Omdurman. There is an ornamental water in the park, with over 20 bridges, and the paths extend for six miles.

A contemporary publishes an article against the "wireless telegraph," in which the writer says:—"We have in these repeated sensational experiments a pure scientific apparatus boomed by energetic financial speculators for their own individual gain, and not for the benefit of the public—the worst feature of this money-grubbing age." He also declares that there is not a single commercial line of the "so-called wireless telegraphy at work, and probably not a single penny has yet been earned by those exploiting it," and that it will not "replace one of the present submarine wires" across the Channel. We are not concerned in defending the wireless telegraph against adverse critics, whether they are cable supporters or disappointed inventors, but it is only fair to Signor Marconi to remember that his system is now at work in the Italian Navy, and that he was, or is, paid for the use of it. This is not, perhaps, "a commercial line," but it shows that the invention is beyond the "experimental stage" to which cable partisans wish to confine it, and as most or all European telegraphs are under Government, we cannot expect a "commercial line" until Governments act. It is usual for vested interests to decry a novelty which threatens their supremacy, witness gas and the electric light, but if it be a good thing they cannot stifle it. We may add that the "Electrician" has an illustrated account of the cross-Channel trials with a good portrait of Marconi.

The Danish Meteorological Institute invites all the Meteorological Institutes of Europe and America to subscribe for a cable to Iceland which will give weather reports daily from the Faroes and Iceland, and the Great Northern Company will undertake to lay the cable if 14 Institutes subscribe.

In Germany, Austria, and Switzerland apples are washed before cider is made from them. They are less active in fermentation, but the cider has a better taste. The fruit loses a little tannin, sugar, and pectic matter in the process, but it is of little moment. Of course it is important to employ pure water for the purpose.

It appears that Vaucanson was the first recorded inventor of a horseless carriage. According to a document recently found Louis XV. visited him in 1740 to see his carriage with two persons run round a courtyard, and promised him patronage; but the Academie des Sciences pronounced the vehicle dangerous for the streets. The motor was actuated by a coiled spring.

M. Clerc writing in the *Bulletin* of the French Photographic Society (April 1 issue, 1899, p. 182), mentions a case in which a photogravure printed upon a tint or ground containing lead became obliterated by reason of the becoming black. The print was kept in a place where the atmosphere was contaminated with sulphuretted hydrogen, hence it is easy to understand the blackening by the formation of sulphide of lead; but M. Clerc comments on the fact that the fittings of room had only become slightly darkened, although painted with a white lead paint and subjected to the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen for a very much longer time than the print. This shown that coloured inks or ground tints containing lead compounds should be carefully avoided, as in these cases the pigment is not so well protected against change as when completely enclosed in the varnish-like basis of an ordinary oil paint. White lead gives certain easy-working qualities to the lighter-coloured printing inks, hence it is not unfrequently used; but the old high-gloss enamel paper and card prepared with white lead has almost gone out of use. But the danger of lead in paper enamels is one of sufficient importance to make a test desirable when important work is to be done. A sufficient test, whether of a commercial enamelled paper or of printing with a coloured ink, is to cover a sample with a glass bell-jar under which is a small breaker containing a few fragments of sulphide of iron and dilute sulphuric acid. When sufficient sulphuretted hydrogen has been generated to make its odour quite distinct, a few minutes should serve to show if the enamel or colour-impression is dangerously sensitive to its action.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE WITTE MEMORANDUM.

We reproduced last week part of a secret memorandum on trade relations between Russia and England, which had been prepared for the Committee of Imperial Ministers by M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. A *dementi* was published at Paris by M. Raffalovitch, but as the *Univers* remarked, it was couched in terms which really play upon words, the important thing being that the memorandum in question reflects the opinion of the Russian Minister of Finance. M. Blowitz remarks in the *Times*:—"France must become accustomed to the idea that in those respects in which she fancied that Russia would follow a policy of sentiment her ally is bound to pursue a policy of self-interest, and that a man like M. Witte is actuated by economic considerations any not by considerations of sympathy or affection."

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says:—The publication by the *Times* of M. Witte's secret report on Anglo-Russian trade relations gives as much cause for reflection in Berlin as the news of the China agreement. Even the "Kreuz Zeitung," the consistent advocate of a policy of extreme protection against Russian finance as well as against Russian products, comes to the conclusion that in certain circumstances exceptions must be made. It thinks that, "in view of the great political advantages which England awaits from her relations to her great Asiatic neighbour, the present situation may assume an exceptional aspect for Germany. Without enlarging upon this topic," continues the organ of the Prussian Conservatives "we may take it as certain that a real "rapprochement" between England and Russia would be calculated to bring about a revolution in the sphere of commercial policy which Germany could not regard with indifference. The change would, to a great extent, be undoubtedly at our expense."

In the course of some extended remarks on the Witte document (published in the *Times* on May 4) M. Blowitz points out that it is difficult for France to understand the attitude of Russia as displayed in that paper, "for her vague and general notion was that she was, and was bound to be, the unique object of Russian affection and contention." He continues:—In fact, ever since the Kronstadt visit there has been a similar divergence, a similar sort of misunderstanding, between the two nations. Alexander III. really concluded an alliance of peace, and he felt that in so doing he held in check his turbulent ally. France, on the other hand, made the alliance, first, to escape the feeling of solitude, and, secondly, because she had the instinctive conviction that two such formidable armies were destined to repair the disaster undergone by one of them. At the same time, the then Russian Ambassador in Paris had the idea that the Franco-Russian alliance could neither be concluded nor endure unless France and England were to remain irreconcilable enemies. For this reason an insensate policy was inaugurated here, the alpha and omega of which seemed to be to transform the Triple into a Quadruple Alliance. And, lo! by a kind of mysterious impulse, all this is undergoing a change. France was in a general state of hatred towards everyone—towards Germany, Italy, Austria, and England, and towards England above all. She loved Russia alone, and she believed that Russia, too, would confine her affections solely to her, and cherish a corresponding hatred for the rest of the world. But then, by a sort of somersault of Willian II., Germany and England assumed an attitude of reciprocal hostility, and immediately the Triple Alliance is shaken to its foundations, and Italy feels that her two allies are no longer sufficiently closely knit to console her for the hatred of France, and that an understanding with this country will add an immense guarantee to her tranquillity in the Mediterranean. So, thereupon, to the great astonishment of the Triple Alliance, her public wealth begins to rise because she wins back the French market. From this moment the aspect of the chess-board has quite changed. *De facto*, the Triple Alliance has ceased to exist. M. Delcasse, pacific in his intentions, succeeds M. Hanotaux, who is ardent and combative. France, save when she thinks of the wound still unhealed, but the sight of which she endures with a more tranquil mind, is no longer capable of hating anyone. She makes a bargain with England and with Italy. Austria does not trouble her. Russia, without being her exclusive friend, remains her faithful one, and the great wind of hatred which raged only the other day is now dying down at the approach of this grand fraternal fair for which everybody is making ready. It is just at this moment, too, that Russia, reconciled with England gets back in her tarn the English market.

The secret report of M. Witte, therefore, may be contradicted a thousand times; *de facto* it exists. It is the logical consequence of what is taking place in Russia, and the correct and proper preface of what is about to take place in England. Moreover, the festival of peace is opening at The Hague, in Pekin, in the Mediterranean, in St. Petersburg, and in London, and M. Witte will find in London the money he requires without calling once more upon French savings. All this constitutes the real introduction to the Peace Conference, and who knows whether the perspicacious, powerful mind, so fraught with surprises, of William II. will not find between now and then some way whereby the Franco-German dark spot, without disappearing completely from the political horizon of the world, may yet be kept as but a vague film, a thin shred of cloud no longer capable of casting a shadow over the spirit of peace by which Europe seems to be attracted at this hour.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, May 1.—M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is to preside at the Peace Conference, is expected here on May 14. The Orange Hall in the Huisten Bosch, in which the preliminary sittings of the Conference are to be held, is being fitted up, and arrangements have been made for seating one hundred delegates. Desks are also provided for the officials and for the secretaries, of whom there will be ten, either Dutch functionaries or persons selected from the Diplomatic Service with ex-Minister Resident Van Eys as their chief. It is almost certain that the deliberations of the Conference will be held with closed doors, the Press being furnished with official communications regarding the proceedings.

A correspondent of the semi-official *Temps*, writing from Berlin, says the greater portion of the European States to be represented at the Hague Conference evidently do not any longer entertain any illusions with regard to the practical results which may be forthcoming from this Conference. Only States of a second order will go to the Hague with the idea of obtaining from the Great Powers possible guarantees concerning their neutrality, menaced by the formidable armaments which, instead of diminishing since the Czar's famous Rescript, have, on the contrary, continued unceasingly. The writer adds that Count Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, and one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, will explain the motives which prevent Germany from disarming, and which it can be imagined will be drawn from the experience acquired by this diplomat during his long mission in France, whose grievances towards Germany he will represent as the principal obstacle to the reduction of the military forces of his country.

ITALY'S POLICY IN ASIA.

CABINET CRISIS.

Twenty-two interpellations on the foreign policy of the Government stood on the order of the day for the sitting of the Italian Chamber on May 1.

The discussion of the interpellations on the policy of the Government in China, and upon the Anglo-French Agreement affecting the Hinterland of Tripoli, began on that day. The proceedings were very animated. The different factions of the Opposition concentrated their efforts for a combined attack upon the Government. One incident in the Chamber excited much attention. When Signor Sartini spoke of the landing of Italian sailors in Sammun Bay, Admiral Canevaro, the Foreign Minister, interrupted him by remarking that the Government had never ordered any forces to be landed in China.

Of the day's speakers two expressed themselves reservedly in favour of a policy of moderate expansion in China, while three—spokesmen of the Socialist, Republican, and Rudinian groups—manifested uncompromising hostility to the Ministry. The speech of the day was delivered by Signor Barzilai, Republican, who produced a considerable impression upon the Chamber by a closely reasoned indictment of Ministerial policy and methods. For an hour he held the attention of the House, arousing murmurs of approval when he condemned, in terms none the less effective for their studied moderation, the action of the Foreign Minister in placing Italian affairs completely in the hands of England, and when he asked for explanations concerning that satisfaction of Italian aspirations which the Foreign Minister had seemed to expect from the good offices of England, but which was somewhat slow in coming. Towards the close of his speech Signor Barzilai attributed the inconclusive character of Ministerial policy at home and abroad to the non-Parliamentary origin of the Cabinet, which, he argued, had deprived it of firm support and a sure basis of action.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Tuesday night:—The incidents which occurred towards the close of to-day's sitting of the Italian Chamber appear to have destroyed all hope of avoiding a Ministerial crisis. The principal speakers, including the Marquis di Sangiuliano, Baron Sonnino, and Signor Prinetti, relinquished their right to interpellate the Government, but reserved the option of replying to the Ministerial declaration. The object of this manœuvre seems to have been to induce the Government to lay its defence before the Chamber at an earlier stage than it had contemplated, but it took General Pelloux and Admiral Canevaro by surprise. The former, after protesting against the tactics employed, requested the Chamber to adjourn till to-morrow. Signor Giolitti accepted the proposal for an adjournment, but submitted that, before the interpellations on the Anglo-French Agreement and on general policy were discussed, the Chamber should come to some decision upon the Chinese Question. This suggestion spelt defeat for the Ministry, as the recent Giolitti-Zanardelli-Rudini coalition is known to be hostile to the Chinese enterprise.

Before the question could be put Admiral Canevaro rose and communicated to the Chamber an official letter written in January 1898 by Count Bonin, then Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Signor Brin, Minister of Marine, informing the latter that the Italian Minister in Pekin had received instructions to inquire into the advisability of Italy's engaging in Chinese enterprise, and to suggest the most favourable spot for an Italian occupation should an affirmative conclusion be arrived at. The reading of this letter provoked manifestations of various kinds from the Chamber. Signor Crispi demanded in a clear and almost peremptory tone to be heard. There was a hum of expectation, as the House divined that the old statesman intended to protest against the breach of official etiquette committed by the Foreign Minister.

Signor Crispi then rose and protested that the divulgation and discussion of secret State documents in the Chamber was unprecedented and should cease.

Signor Crispi's reception from the Chamber was one of extraordinary deference. His words produced a marked impression. As he sat down Admiral Canevaro rose to explain that the letter read was not a diplomatic document, but his explanations did little to improve matters. The Marquis di Rudini, who spoke for the first time since his fall from office, next expressed astonishment at the divulgation of the document, and pointed out that the letter merely constituted a proof of the prudence displayed by the Marquis Visconti Venosta. He, the Marquis di Rudini, could not approve of the Sammun venture.

General Pelloux then announced that the debate would be continued to-morrow, and the sitting came to a close amid great uproar and excitement.

General Pelloux proceeded in the evening to the Quirinal, and apprised the King of the resignation of the Cabinet. Great excitement prevailed in and outside Montecitorio at the opening of the sitting. The reception of the Ministry by the Chamber was not of an encouraging character. Instead of simply announcing his resignation, the Premier made matters worse by reading a long apology for the Ministerial decision, a proceeding which seemed to exasperate the Assembly. The course of the discussion on Chinese questions, said General Pelloux, showed a large minority of the Chamber to be hostile to the Italian policy in China. (Uproar and cries of "A huge majority.")

He announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and the Chamber adjourned *sine die*. It was reported from Rome on Wednesday evening that General Pelloux had received an informal mandate to reconstitute the Ministry.

CRETE.

Athens, April 30 (*Times*).—The first Cretan Government under the autonomous regime has been formed. The members of the new Administration will be styled Councillors, not Ministers. According to the Constitution, they are removeable at the pleasure of the Prince, and the administrative board now constituted will not in any sense correspond to the Cabinet Councils existing in countries where parliamentary institutions are established. The Council is composed of five members—four Christians and one Mahomedan. M. Sphakianaki, the late President of the Assembly, undertakes the Department of Education, and it is understood that the Presidency of the Council will be conceded to M. Sphakianaki.

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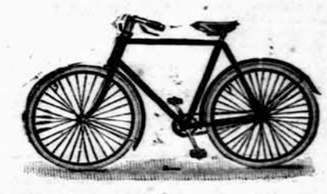

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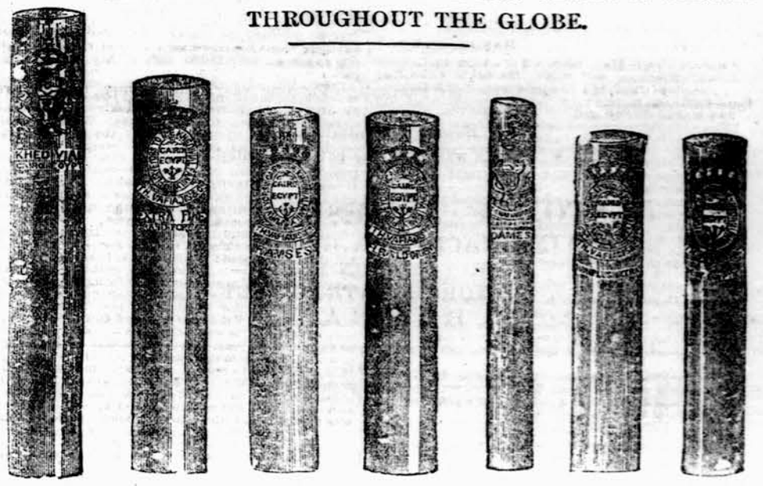

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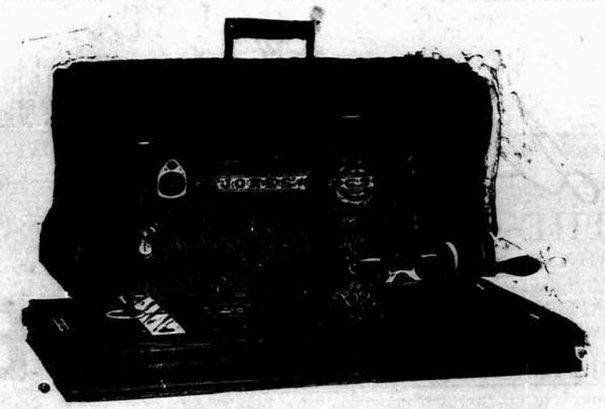

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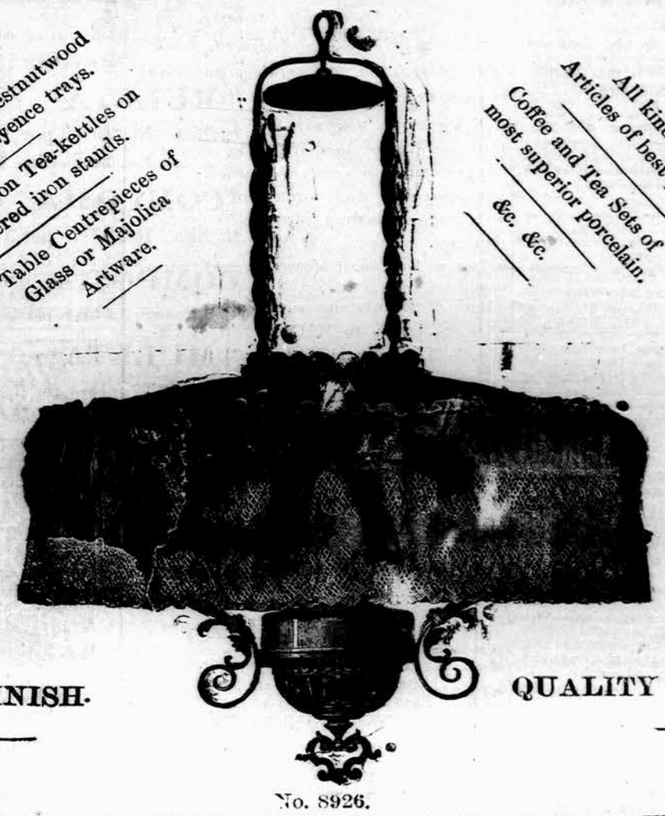

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